

TREATY TANGLES  
MAY DISAPPEAR  
IN UNION HANDSPower of Industry Seen as  
Aid to Intra-European  
Business GrowthPACT OF VERSAILLES  
ONLY POSTPONEMENTFriends of United States of  
Europe Show Reduction  
of Military Burden

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the ground-work for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The seventh article appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The principal influence supporting the formation of a United States of Europe is industrial. It is the idea of some sort of customs union, giving business a free continent within which to develop, that has taken hold of the imagination of the European business man and made him the chief champion of this movement. But it is not only an economic factor that many European leaders find importance in the proposal. They hope that a United States of Europe will, if formed, prove equally helpful in solving a large number of the political and social problems that now appear insoluble.

More experts were employed in drafting the Treaty of Versailles than have ever participated in any similar undertaking. Each of the negotiating delegations came to that conference accompanied by one is tempted to say surrounded with—expert advisers on every possible question that could arise. In most cases these men did their work with an honest desire to see a treaty drafted that would be generally accepted as just, and that would stand without serious modification as a permanent basis for a peaceful Europe.

Yet the Treaty of Versailles, it is now generally admitted, has opened new problems all over Europe. Despite the reams of arguments with which the experts bolstered up their advice, it is evident that many of the solutions of the treaty were not real solutions at all, but at the best only postponements of issues that will have some day to be faced. And during the period of postponement these questions are growing increasingly tense.

The Problem of Borders

There is, first of all, the problem of boundaries. The treaty of 1919 did its best to draw the bound-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Traffic Court

Forecasts Ban

on Topsy Driver

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—A challenge to the drunken driver, the hit-and-run driver is seen in the new city traffic court to be set up here. Under the plan for a separate court to handle traffic violations, adopted by the voters at this week's primary election, it is expected that this class of drivers will find it difficult to escape severe punishment.

Authority for the court is set up in an enactment of the last Michigan Legislature, which provides for the appointment of two judges to preside over the traffic and ordinance division of the Recorder's Court which in Detroit corresponds to municipal courts in other cities.

Students of the new system point out that the traffic court will be "traffic conciliators," and will watch violations from the standpoint of the pedestrians and other traffic and not simply view them as minor moral offenses, as they say, police courts are likely to do under certain conditions. A drunken driver, for instance, who zigzags through a busy thoroughfare, possibly causing serious mishaps, would be treated as a serious offender against the city's traffic ordinance, rather than merely as a drunken person.

Judges, lawyers and automobilists welcome the establishment of the traffic court. Judges see in it a relief from the existing clutter of hundreds of traffic cases now pending, the congestion being so great some of them could not be reached in months. The Detroit Automobile Club has been particularly interested in having the court established.

Establishing of the traffic court is up with a ruling handed down by William M. Drucker, Attorney-General, that cars approaching "stop" streets and highways must wait for a clear right of way before crossing.

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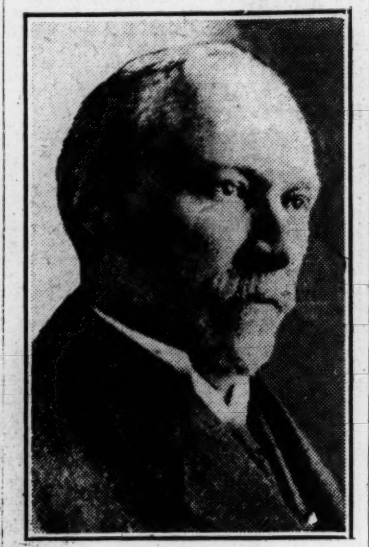
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Smuts Urges Justice to Natives,  
but Leadership by White PeopleBelieves in Guidance  
by Whites in DominionGEN. JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS  
Former South African Premier, on His  
Way to Lecture at Oxford, States  
Views on Native Situation.MACK STRATEGY  
STILL PREVAILS  
IN WORLD SERIESWaving Score Card Directs  
Athletics to Second  
Straight Victory

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHICAGO—Baseball has changed since Connie Mack first took control of the Philadelphia Athletics in 1900; but the veteran pilot's familiar score card still waves with its customary accuracy and precision in directing the maneuvers of players both offensively and defensively. That, plus the manner in which the Philadelphia pitchers have performed, are the chief reasons why the Athletics are today leading their home grounds with the first two games of the 1929 World Series tucked away for safe keeping, the second straight victory taking place at Wrigley Field, Wednesday, 9 to 3, with Earnshaw and Grove successfully taking up the Athletics cause where Ehmske left it Tuesday.

The fact that the Athletics have won the first two games gives them a decided edge in the series, particularly so because they won their games in hostile territory. Before a crowd of home fans in the first two games, it needed cheering for them instead of against them, there are reasons for suspecting that the series will be completed at Shibe Park, the home of the American Leaguers.

Ten Straight for Americans

The New York Yankees evidently left the cause of the American League in far better hands than was first suspected. By capturing the first two games, the Athletics gave the American League 10 straight World Series games over National League clubs, the Yankees winning four straight in the 1927 and 1928 classics.

And what is more impressive is that the Athletics look at this moment as far superior to the Cubs as the Yankees did to the Pirates and Cardinals in the last two series. But it must not be forgotten that the Yankees won the first two games of the 1926 series against the Cardinals only to lose the series and the loss of those first two games was attributed to the fact that the Cardinals could not hit.

Connie Mack had the opportunity, at any rate he took the opportunity to use methods in the second game which some managers have looked upon as almost obsolete. Twice he played for one run with a man on first base and no one out. The first time, in the fourth inning, Dykes was sacrificed to second base after he had singled. An error by English, his third in the two games, put Barnshaw on first and Dykes on third. Bishop took his base on balls, filling the bases, and, when Haas hit to English, he raced to second base to force Bishop, instead of throwing home with a fine chance to catch Dykes. Cochrane took his base on balls, and Simmons, the ever reliable, singled, scoring two more runs. Malone then retired in favor of Blake, (Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

Boy's 'Yankee Ingenuity' in Camp

Wins Scholarship at Worcester 'Tech'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER—Echoes from the days of the old England tinkers' who could do almost anything from building a tinker's dam to constructing a new whiffle tree from a green sapling and piece of rusty wire persist in the achievements by which Fred W. Whitman of this city won the "Yankee Ingenuity" scholarship of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

A graduate from North High School, Mr. Whitman was a visitor to the Y. M. C. A. camp at Washington, N. H., last summer. The sanitation went wrong; Whitman fixed it in such a way as to win much praise. Other things acted in the perverse way inanimate things sometimes do. Moore, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., continued:

"Further evidence of his ingenuity

was the maintaining in good running condition of an old camp truck which occasioned many hours of brain and brawn to keep it on the road. He worked in conjunction with another counselor to plan and erect the main entrance to camp over a bridge. This entrance had caused much trouble in the past by trucks and cars breaking through the bridge. By a simple and ingenious scheme the break has been confined to a small area, and the bed filled in with rock and clay. Heavy buses and trucks have passed over this bridge since its completion and it has proved most satisfactory."

The scholarship, worth \$600, was founded by Henry J. Fuller of New York, an alumnus and trustee of the Christian Science, and in 1922 he became a teacher, having been a member of the Normal Class of the Board of Education in that year.

Extra Funds Sought  
to Speed Court Cases

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON

INCREASED appropriations of several hundred thousand dollars have been recommended to the Budget Bureau by the Attorney-General's Office to relieve congestion in the federal courts.

Attorney-General Mitchell announced he had requested appropriations to provide 30 assistant district attorneys. He said approximately 29 per cent of the cases had not been touched in recent years.

ANNOUNCEMENT

From the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

In announcing the resignation of Mr. James A. Neal, a member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, and the appointment of Mr. Charles E. Heitman as his successor, the Board made public the following communications:

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1929

To the Christian Science Board of Directors.

Dear Fellow Directors:

After seventeen years of continuous service as a member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, I am submitting herewith my resignation, with request that you act upon it as a wider view of the problems of Africa. Although General Smuts is well known as a defender of native rights, he is also a profound believer in the necessity for leadership of the white man in the development of Africa.

He wants Africa, or at least the healthy eastern and southern highlands, settled by Europeans, for he is convinced that, left to himself, the African native will lapse back into stagnation, which, he says, throughout history has been characteristic of the Negro in Africa, and that for the progress of Africa, and that for the missionary and the civil servant alone are necessary, but the settler, the business man and organizer of economic enterprise as well.

For Continuing Rhodes Policy

Not the least important work which General Smuts hopes to accomplish on his visit, the Monitor is able to state, is to induce Great Britain to resume that forward movement in the settlement and development of Africa which Cecil Rhodes had so much at heart, and which he believes is not the least important, proper safeguards for the future Negro than for the white inhabitant of what was once known as "the dark continent."

"I am very glad to be in England once more, when the international situation has become interesting," said General Smuts in a statement upon landing. "When I was last in England, Franco-German relations and the invasion of the Ruhr were casting a cloud over the whole of Europe. Today, fortunately, the position seems to be clearing up and in all directions there are signs of movement toward better international relations."

"I shall watch all these developments with the keenest interest during my stay here."

"When I left South Africa the political world was very quiet. Some constructive work was going on because of a resolution framed by the Cape Nationalists demanding repeal of clauses in the South Africa Act which entrench the present native and colored vote. It was maintained that, as South Africa is now a sovereign state, the sovereignty of Parliament could not be limited by the constitution and that the clauses providing for a two-thirds majority in certain cases could be repealed by a bare majority. In this way the native bill of General Hertzog could be passed by the present Parliament in which the Government has a majority but not the requisite two-thirds majority."

Although we will miss your presence at our meetings, I regret at your retirement is somewhat tempered by the knowledge that you will remain in Boston and will be available for consultation with us should occasion arise.

That you will henceforth devote your entire time to your extensive practice and teaching will certainly be regarded with approbation by your many friends.

It is with satisfaction we note that you are in entire accord with us in the selection of your successor, Mr. Charles E. Heitman.

Faithfully yours,

EDWARD A. MERRITT,

WM. R. RATHVON,

GEORGE WENDELL ADAMS.

Mr. Charles E. Heitman, C. S. B., formerly resided in New York City. As a young man he prepared for the practice of law, but discontinued his study to enter the Spanish-American War, in which he served as a member of the First Volunteer Cavalry, better known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Thereafter he engaged in business, becoming a member of the Real Estate Board in the city of New York. Mr. Heitman is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Arbitration Association. In 1913 Mr. Heitman was elected a trustee of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, to which three years, during two of which he acted as chairman. Later he served the full term of three years as First Reader. He was President of The Mother Church in 1923-24. Mr. Heitman served as Committee on Publication for the State of New York until he was called to Boston to become Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor in June, 1926. In February, 1927, upon the organization of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board, Mr. Heitman was named as one of its four members, and in June of that year he became Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

For many years Mr. Heitman has been an active practitioner of Christian Science, and in 1922 he became a teacher, having been a member of the Normal Class of the Board of Education in that year.

EXPRESS ROADS  
URGED TO SOLVE  
MOTOR PROBLEMStreet Widening Costly and  
Slow, Planner Tells  
Civil Engineers

Solution of the traffic problem is not to be found in the widening of existing streets, but in the construction of great express roads, Robert Whitten, president of the American City Planning Institute, New York, and Boston City Planning consultant, told the conference of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the Hotel Statler here.

"Express roads constitute the only way to supply the volume, safety, comfort and speed which traffic today requires," Mr. Whitten said.

"Street widening is not only too costly a project, but it will never be sufficient to cope with the rapidly increasing traffic congestion."

Estimates on the probable increase of traffic in Boston, he declared, indicate that the volume will have more than doubled in about 25 years, which will mean a problem of such formidable proportions that radical action will be imperative.

Mileage Estimated

"We estimate that the average motor vehicle mileage a day in Boston's metropolitan district is 4,952,000, a yearly total of 1,800,000,000 miles. Ten cents a mile is a fair estimate of operating costs, which means that the citizens of Greater Boston are spending \$492,000 a day, or \$150,000,000 yearly, for automobile transportation."

"This being so, we feel that any expenditure, however great, that will materially improve transportation conditions for the users of the roads is economically justified by the saving of time and of wear which will result to the motorists."

What is needed, Mr. Whitten concluded, is the spirit of active and eager co-operation between public and official, such as one sees manifested in Chicago, where such an express highway, an elevated viaduct, is now being considered, at a cost of \$23,000,000.

Regional Plan Favored

The need for a body of city planners endowed with sufficient authority to prepare a comprehensive regional plan in all phases of the work was stressed by Arthur C. Comey of Cambridge, Mass., consulting city planning engineer, in a paper on "The Plan of Boston, a Capital City." He pointed out that the plan of Greater Boston has practically been dictated by the state Legislature—a result of the location of the state capital here.

The real job of the city planner, according to John Nolen, who fills that office in Cambridge, Mass., is to supply so far as possible the essentials of a good city: safety, happiness.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Low Tariff Aids

Trade of Poland

and Rumania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Ernest Ene, General Secretary in the Rumanian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has spoken to press representatives about the advantages for Rumania and Poland of the latest economic agreement. This latter repairs the deficiencies of the former trade convention of 1921. It assures more activity in the exchange of goods between the two countries than heretofore and introduces new facilities in the transport of perishable articles. Rumania receives also tariff reduction for goods transported on Polish railways both in the case of goods destined for Poland or to be transported through that country. The duration of transit is shortened and formalities connected therewith simplified.

Poland gets considerable reductions on Rumanian railway tariffs for its industrial articles in transit to Rumanian ports and free zones. Especially significant is the transit of Polish coal which has a specially reduced tariff.

The agreement contains provisional clauses concerning direct telephonic communication with Warsaw, also that Rumania should profit by one of the Polish radio stations for transmitting telegrams to America. Conditions for close co-operation of Polish industry in large investment works in Rumania are also provided for.

The Premier repealed the Ontario Temperance Act only two years ago, and therefore he claims "control" has not as yet been given a fair trial. But prohibitionists are convinced that the new order has already proved a backward step and are more uncompromising in their opposition to it than ever. Speaking at Midland, Ont., a few days ago, Mr. Ferguson hinted that amendments to the Liquor Control Act would be necessary in order to provide for more rigid supervision of liquor vendors, with joint terms for vendors who issue more than one permit to one person. He admitted that his opponents had successfully interjected the liquor problem as an issue in the campaign.

Although Mr. Ferguson has been returned to the Ontario Legislature at every election for 24 years, Liberals are hopeful that the Control Act will prove his downfall.

REICH THANKS DR. ECKENER

BERLIN (AP)—President von Hindenburg received Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin. The German President voiced the formal thanks of the Nation on the successful round-the-world flight.

## New York Hosts to British Premier



ELIHU ROOT THOMAS W. LAMONT

## President and Prime Minister Issue

## Official Communiqué to World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The following statement was issued at the White House on behalf of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and President Hoover on the eve of the former's departure from the capital upon the completion of his historic visit here:

Full Text of Statement

"During the last few days we have had an opportunity, in the informal talks in which we have engaged, not only to review the conversation on a naval agreement which have been carried on during this summer between us, but also to discuss some of the more important means by which the moral force of our countries can be exerted for peace."

"We have been guided by the double hope of settling our own differences on naval matters, and so establishing a peaceful and cordial, and confidence between us, and also of contributing something to the solution of the problem of peace in which all other nations are interested and which calls for their co-operation."

"In signing the Paris peace pact fifty-six nations have declared that war shall not be used as an instrument of national policy. We have agreed that all disputes shall be settled by pacific means. Both our governments resolve to accept the peace pact, not only as a declaration of good intentions, but as a positive obligation to direct national policy in accordance with its pledge."

Promoting World Peace

"The part of each of our governments if the promotion of world peace will be different, as the one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active co-operation with its European neighbors; but each of our governments will direct its thoughts and influence toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world."

"Our conversations have been largely confined to the mutual relations of the two countries in the light of the situation created by the signing of the peace pact. Therefore, in a new and reinforced sense, the two governments not only declare that war between them is unthinkable, but that distrusts and suspicions arising from doubts and fears which may have been justified before the peace pact must now cease to influence national policy. We approach old historical problems from a new angle and in a new atmosphere, on the assumption that war between us is banished, and that conflicts between our military or naval forces cannot take place. These problems have changed their meaning and character, and their solution, in ways satisfactory to both countries, has become possible."

Detailed Study Required

"We have agreed that those questions should become the subject of active consideration between us. They involve important technical matters requiring detailed study. One of the hopeful results of the visit which is now terminating officially has been that our two governments will begin conversations upon them, following the same method as that which has been pursued during the summer in London."

"The exchange of views on naval reduction has brought the two nations so close to agreement that the obstacles in previous conferences arising out of Anglo-American disagreements seem now substantially removed. We have kept the nations which have been invited to the Washington conference of 1922 informed of the progress of our conversations, and we have now proposed to them that we should all meet together and try to come to a common agreement which would justify each in making substantial naval reductions."

Co-operation of Nations

"An agreement on naval armaments cannot be completed without the co-operation of other naval powers, and both of us feel sure that, by the same free and candid discussion of needs which has characterized our conversations, such mutual understandings will be reached as will make naval agreement next January possible, and thus remove this serious obstacle to the progress of world disarmament."

"Between now and the meeting of the proposed conference in January, our governments will continue conversations with the other powers concerned in the naval question, and will make such progress as possible before the official and formal negotiations open."

"In view of the security afforded by the peace pact, we have been able to end, we trust forever, all competitive building between ourselves with the risk of war and the waste of public money involved, by agreeing to a parity of fleets, category by category."

"Success at the coming conference will result in a large decrease in the naval equipment of the world, and what is equally important, the reduction of prospective programs of construction which would otherwise produce competitive building to an indefinite amount."

"We hope and believe that the steps we have taken will be warmly welcomed by the people whom we represent as a substantial contribution to the efforts universally made by all nations to gain security for peace—by military organization, but by peaceful means rooted in public opinion and enforced by a sense of justice in the civilized world."

Ontario Liberals

to Side With Drys

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTAWA, Ont.—With the nomination of Thomas Lloyd of Prescott to oppose G. Howard Ferguson, Ontario Premier, in Grenville County, the Liberal Party has committed itself to line up with the prohibition elements and the churches in another attempt to defeat the originator of the Liquor Control Act in his own riding on Oct. 30.

The Premier repealed the Ontario Temperance Act only two years ago, and therefore he claims "control" has not as yet been given a fair trial. But prohibitionists are convinced that the new order has already proved a backward step and are more uncompromising in their opposition to it than ever. Speaking at Midland, Ont., a few days ago, Mr. Ferguson hinted that amendments to the Liquor Control Act would be necessary in order to provide for more rigid supervision of liquor vendors, with joint terms for vendors who issue more than one permit to one person. He admitted that his opponents had successfully interjected the liquor problem as an issue in the campaign.

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MAIL FRAUD PUNISHED

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles D. Waggoner, Telluride (Colo.) bank president, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on his plea of guilty to mail fraud in connection with a scheme to obtain \$500,000 from six New York banks by means of forged authorization papers.

MORE CRUISER  
CURTAILMENT  
IS AIMED AT

President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald Eager to 'Slash' Tonnage

PRIME MINISTER ISSUES  
OPTIMISTIC STATEMENT

Borah Is Assured Freedom of Seas Problem Is Being Worked Over

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the departure from the capital of Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, there was completed a memorable and historic mission, but the work in behalf of the great peace-making ideal that his visit here signified has only really begun.

It is a most auspicious and inspiring beginning. It is a beginning grounded on the clear-eyed, sincere and courageous faith and determination of the two great English-speaking nations.

It is a beginning founded in the trust and understanding of these two plain men, that began early this spring, when they took up their executive responsibilities and which this history-making visit of Mr. MacDonald's has ripened into a fine and promising friendship.

It is a beginning that may see realized by the time the London Naval Conference convenes in January, 1930, as still another step in their program of world peace, an agreement between the British and American Governments for a still further curtailment of armaments, and a declaration with regard to the most issue of the freedom of the seas.

Present Cruiser Standing

It can be stated on the very best authority that both these subjects were exhaustively considered by the President and the Premier during the visit and that a most earnest effort was made to arrive at some arrangement on the proposition of still further reductions in cruiser tonnage.

The tentative totals as they now stand are 339,000 for Great Britain, and 315,000 for the United States, with the latter having a greater number of big cruisers to compensate for the difference in tonnage. Both the President and the Premier are most eager to slash these figures, and it is authoritatively stated that such an arrangement was made during their conversations.

Due to the brevity of the visit and the press of a multitude of other important matters, no definite conclusion was arrived at, as was hoped by the two executives could be announced at the conclusion of Mr. MacDonald's visit, but it was agreed between them that they would continue the negotiations following Mr. MacDonald's return to London, and to do so in the same informal manner which characterized those preceding his coming to the United States.

No Definite Arrangement Effectuated

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald proposed the added cruiser reduction and that President Hoover responded to the suggestion with alacrity and enthusiasm. However, despite effort on the part of the Navy and State Departments and much cabling between London and Washington, no definite arrangement could be effected in the few days that were available for the visit of Mr. MacDonald's return to London.

Then on the basis of the fine, friendly personal relations that have been established between him and President Hoover and the Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, the negotiations will be resumed in the hope that the desired reduction can be realized.

How much not alone the peoples of the United States and Great Britain but the peoples of all the nations of the world may hope from the understanding and friendship that exists between the President and the Prime Minister is made evident in a statement that the President and the Premier joined in giving out as the latter bade adieu to his host. This mutual expression is more than a mere gesture of official formality, it is literally the pronouncement of a new era of Anglo-American relations.

Ties of Promise Forged

It climaxes no alliance, it signifies no entente. It marks the forging of ties and understandings of far greater promise and durability than these other outworn forms of international relations.

This joint statement is Herbert Hoover's and Ramsay MacDonald's profession of a common ideal, the promotion of world peace and the furtherance of good will and understanding between their peoples. In it they make manifest not only a lofty idealism, but that of the nations they represent.

"We have been guided," the two men declare in generalizing on the conversations that have transpired between them in the course of Mr. MacDonald's visit here, "by the double hope of settling our own differences on naval matters and so establishing unclouded good will, candor and confidence between us, and also of contributing something to the solution of the problem of peace in which all other nations are interested and which calls for their co-operation."

Not a great many words, the whole statement is not over 700, and yet these few words in the light of what has already transpired and the character, ideals and personality of the two men who uttered them are words of great and historic import. For a Prime Minister of Great Britain and a President of the United States to join in such a statement upon the

## What Does It Mean

to Fly

Around the World

A route to circle the globe at its full circumference will be outlined in the Monitor

TOMORROW



completion of a week's personal visit between them is not only unprecedented and a new departure, but speaking as they do in this declaration it is their belief of a great endeavor and aspiration.

**Departure From Capital**  
Mutual and yet each to follow the path best suited to his own Government and people so that the greater ideal will not be lost in the heat and roar of distracting conflicts.

Mr. MacDonald's and his daughter's departure from the capital took place early in the day. The leaving at the depot was informal. Mr. Stimson, accompanied by chiefs of his department, several secretaries and aides of the White House, the staff of the British Embassy, bade the Premier and his party adieu. The party traveled in a special train which makes a brief stop in Baltimore and one of several hours in Philadelphia. He then goes on to New York, where he will remain for the rest of the week.

The President and Mrs. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald and his daughter took official leave of one another in a formal call by the latter at the White House the evening before their departure. The President and the Premier, however, saw one another again the same evening as guests of a stag dinner given in Mr. MacDonald's honor by Mr. Stimson and attended by a large number of national and diplomatic notables.

**Premier's Last Conference**  
The last personal conference of the Prime Minister here was with a very small group of old friends, the Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the committee. They visited with the Premier at his invitation late in the afternoon at the British Embassy.

Mr. Borah and Mr. MacDonald, who had met before and corresponded over a period of years, had a brief private chat for a few moments during which it is authoritatively known that Mr. Borah urged upon his host the necessity of settling the freedom of the seas question if the cause of permanent naval disarmament is to be permanently furthered.

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald assured Mr. Borah that he heartily agreed with him and was working on the matter.

It is also known that Mr. Borah strongly urged upon the Premier the desirability of reducing existing naval establishments and not stopping at limiting future construction. In this, too, Mr. MacDonald is said to have concurred with Mr. Borah and assured him that he is also striving toward that end.

**Premier's Optimistic Utterance**  
In a brief statement of his own expressing his gratification over the results of his meeting with the President, Mr. MacDonald emphasized the fact that the achievements of his visit had been "greater than I hoped," and that he was taking back with him to London "a series of questions all of which are now to be the subject of study by the various departments concerned with the object of coming to agreements upon them."

This utterance by the Premier was viewed as in the nature of a confirmation of the additional cruiser tonnage reduction project, and also as presaging possible action on an Anglo-American arbitration treaty that has been hanging fire for a year and from the sea issue. Mr. MacDonald's statement in full is as follows:

"I have achieved more than I hoped. The one thing that was ever possible from a short visit like this was to get into personal contact with the President and to get it definitely stated in a common pronouncement that Anglo-American policy would be conducted on the assumption that not only was war between us impossible, but that our navies would not come into conflict with each other.

**To Keep Pact in Foreground**  
"We have both reiterated our adhesion to the pact of peace, and moreover have announced to the world that we are going to apply it in our practical policy. We have both agreed constantly to keep the pact in front of us, and to use it for the purpose of coming to agreement on subjects which have defied agreement up to now.

"In consequence of that I take with me to London a series of questions all of which are now to be the subject of study by the various departments concerned and of a consideration by the Dominions and ourselves with the object of coming to agreements upon them. All this has been arrived at not for the purpose of dividing America and ourselves from the rest of the world but rather, as is indicated in an early paragraph, to enable each of us to be more effective than ever in co-operating with other nations to establish the security of peace."

**Ramsay MacDonald Ends Visit to Washington**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Concluding a visit expected to affect the destiny of nations, Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's Prime Minister, left Washington today at 9:02 a. m. for Philadelphia.

The trip from the British Embassy to the Union Station was made in White House cars sent by the President for the use of the Prime Minister and his party. Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador, and Capt. Alan Buchanan, the President's naval aide, rode with the Prime Minister in the first car.

At the entrance of the station, despite the bustle and hurry to board the train, Mr. MacDonald stopped long enough to shake hands with and personally thank the three motorcycle policemen who have escorted him on his trips around Washington.

The entire party went to the private car of Daniel I. Willard, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was attached to the end of two Pullmans, a diner and a baggage car.

Just before the train left, Miss Ishbel stood smiling on the platform. She was accompanied to the station by Lady Isabella Howard.

In parting with Mr. Stimson the Prime Minister clasped his hand and said: "I only wish that I could stay longer."

Coinciding with the departure of Mr. MacDonald from the capital, the American Government formally accepted the invitation of Great Britain to participate in a five-power naval limitations conference. Mr. Stimson made the announcement shortly after returning from the station, where he said good-by to the British Premier.

**BALTIMORE (AP)**—An ovation from several hundred people greeted Mr. MacDonald and his daughter when they came to the observation platform of their car, during a five-minute stop of the train here today. During the stop here engrossed scrolls giving him honorary membership in the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore and the Maryland Academy of Sciences were presented to the British statesman.

**Full Program Awaits Premier in New York**  
NEW YORK (AP)—A three-day program of official and private engagements, including a luncheon which is expected to be the largest in attendance ever given in this city, will greet Mr. MacDonald upon his arrival from Washington.

The British Prime Minister and his party will remain in New York until Monday, when they will leave for Canada, visiting Niagara Falls as guests of the New York State Reservation Commission and crossing the international peace bridge at Buffalo on Tuesday.

After his activities at Washington, Mr. MacDonald will be given an opportunity to rest at his hotel upon his arrival here. The only event on his program tonight is a visit to the home of Thomas W. Lamont.

On Oct. 11 he will be guest of the English-Speaking Union of the United States at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor. Arrangements have been made for 5000 guests, necessitating use of both ballrooms of the hotel. Later in the afternoon he will attend a tea and reception by the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Commodore.

In the evening he will speak at a dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., at the Ritz Carlton. Elihu Root, honorary president of the council, will preside, and the Premier's speech will be radioed in this country and reread to the British Isles.

**Note Explained in Tokyo**  
TOKYO (AP)—Highest court officials, all former Premiers, ranking naval officers, and most of the Cabinet attended a meeting at the Naval Ministry to hear Yuko Takarabe, Lord of the Admiralty, explain the invitation from Great Britain to participate in a naval reduction conference, in London in January. Japan's official attitude toward the conference was not divulged. The Cabinet Council is to give its first consideration of the invitation, after which the Premier, Yuko Hamaguchi, is expected to report it to the Emperor and discuss it with him.

**Mussolini Examines Note**  
ROME (AP)—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, held a meeting with two of his ministers to make an examination of the naval disarmament invitation received from the British Government. The two ministers were Dino Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Giuseppe Siriani, Minister of Marine.

**Miss MacDonald Talks for Talkies**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Before Miss Ishbel MacDonald left England, a delegation from the Poplar District, the one she represents in the London County Council and one of the poorest and most populous in London, begged her to tell the American

women that they were looking and praying for peace and that they were backing her father in the plans that he had come to discuss with President Hoover.

Miss MacDonald made this statement at the luncheon given for her by Miss Grace Abbott of the Children's Bureau and Miss Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, expressing her appreciation for the opportunity of meeting women who represented such large numbers of American women through their various organizations. "I want to give to you, and through you to these women, a message from the women of England."

It is not just the women of the Poplar District, nor of the Labor Party, but all the women of England, she said, who felt that way, and she asked that American women unite with the women of her country in hoping and praying that the ideals of the Prime Minister and the President be realized.

One of the features of Miss MacDonald's busy last day in Washington was a talk she gave for the movies in the garden of the British Embassy, in which she gave effective expression of appreciation for the kindness shown to her father and herself since they came to the United States.

Late in the afternoon she attended a tea in the Willard Hotel tendered by the Women's National Press Club.

**FRENCH PRESIDENT VISITS BELGIUM**  
PARIS (AP)—In regal pomp and splendor, the President of France, Gaston Doumergue, has set out for a four-day visit to Albert, King of the Belgians.

The President was accompanied on the royal train sent by King Albert by the Premier, Aristide Briand, chief of the protocol Debonquères, and members of his military establishment.

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5-POWER DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE  
THE WORLD'S DESIRE FOR PEACE  
MACDONALD-HOOVER LEADERSHIP

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that these three countries are at one in feeling that submarines cannot be done away with. Also all of them consider that the naval ratios adopted at the Washington conference in 1922 cannot be applied today to craft not covered by that pact.

**FRENCH CABINET TO DELAY REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE**  
Further Explanations From British Foreign Office to Be Requested

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS—Consideration has now been given by the French Cabinet of the invitation of the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, to a naval parley and a decision has been reached to transmit a formal acceptance only after a detailed report on the issues involved has been heard from the Minister of the Navy, Georges Leygues, and after further explanations have been furnished by the British Foreign Office. In the meanwhile also conversations are to be opened with Italy and Japan, in order, if possible, to present some uniformity in the replies.

Japan's request for a preliminary understanding on the major points among France, Italy and Japan, before the conference is better studied, and it undoubtedly agrees with the views of the Quai d'Orsay. It is too early to say whether or not a meeting might be necessary beforehand of representatives of these powers, but it is more than likely that a common attitude can be worked out through diplomatic channels. In any case, it is thought such an agreement would be general and not specific.

For example it is already known

that these three countries are at one in feeling that submarines cannot be done away with. Also all of them consider that the naval ratios adopted at the Washington conference in 1922 cannot be applied today to craft not covered by that pact.

**BRIDGE PLAN APPROVED**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has approved plans of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for a bridge to be reconstructed across the West River between New Haven and West Haven, Conn.

**CHEMICAL NATIONAL ELECTS**  
NEW YORK (AP)—Leroy W. Campbell, for the last five years president of the City Bank and Trust Company, Hartford, Conn., has been elected president of Chemical National Association, Inc., succeeding Percy H. Johnston, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Campbell will resign as president of the Hartford institution, but will remain a director.

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**PHILADELPHIA GIVES GREETING TO PREMIER**  
Three Organizations Entertain Ramsay MacDonald Before Leaving for New York

By a Staff Correspondent  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of Great Britain, on his visit to this city took occasion to emphasize the happy results of his conversations with the President of the United States on international friendliness, declaring that he was going back to England "convinced that there will be a satisfactory harvest of results."

The Premier stopped in Philadelphia especially to visit a group of physicians who attended him through an ailment that developed during his visit to the United States in 1927. His appreciation of their ministrations was expressed on his present trip, and instead of being their guest, Mr. MacDonald became their host at a luncheon.

Later, in the three-hour visit, he attended a reception tendered by the officers of the English-Speaking Union, the Foreign Policy Association, and similar organizations of Philadelphia, leaving at 3 o'clock for New York.

Lined up in the station on the arrival of the train was a company of the British Great War Veterans of America, commanded by Maj. John B. Pegg, and including Maj. Charles B. Dubell, chaplain of the Military Order of the World War. A committee composed of S. Burns Weston, whose friendship for Mr. MacDonald extends over a period of 30 years; Roland S. Morris, formerly United

States Ambassador to Japan; H. H. Furness, president of the English-Speaking Union; Francis B. Biddle, president of the Philadelphia branch of the Foreign Policy Association; and Dr. Charles E. Bourr, president of Temple University, arranged the reception in this city.

Mr. MacDonald said he was most happy over the general response that was being heard on the efforts that were being made to establish international harmony and understanding.

"I am especially delighted," he said, "with the response of the American press over the attempts of President Hoover and myself to arrive at mutual understanding and I am going away convinced that under the resulting more genial atmosphere there will be a satisfactory harvest of results. Some matters may take a little time to straighten out but the great achievement is that we have deprived the points that used to lead the opinion of their nature as noxious weeds. They now become far more innocuous than they have been hitherto and that, after all, is the biggest work in hand."

**TWO ANTI-RELIGIOUS UNIVERSITIES START**  
LENINGRAD, Russia (AP) — The first anti-religious university in the world has been opened here with elaborate ceremonies in the huge building of the House of Culture. Named after Stepanoff Skvortsov, the new university began its sessions with 300 students, 47 of whom were women. The institution, its founders say, is intended to prepare a large body of anti-religious and active propagandists of militant atheism.

**MOSCOW (AP)**—Following the action of Leningrad in establishing an anti-religious university, the Society of Militant Atheists today opened a similar institute in Moscow. The students number more than 400.

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## SEAMEN'S HOURS TO BE DISCUSSED BY LABOR OFFICE

Question Opened in 1920  
Again on Agenda of  
International Body

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—Regulation of the hours of work on board ship and the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports are two of the main items on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the International Labor Conference which has opened here today.

Two previous efforts have been made to regulate the first of these questions, but without success. The matter was first discussed at the second session of the conference held at Geneva in 1920, when one more vote would have resulted in the adoption of a draft convention and an effort was made to place it on the agenda in 1922, when the vote of the governing body was equal and no action was taken.

The seamen, however, did not lose courage and the question has now come up for the first discussion by the conference with a view to the adoption of the draft convention after a second discussion at a later session.

As regards the question of seamen's welfare in ports, it is not only necessary to make provision for their spare time and to give them means for healthy recreation, but also to assist them by providing facilities for board and lodging. Although action has been taken in most of the maritime countries, it is felt desirable to develop the work by organizing it internationally and directing it in similar channels.

A further question on the agenda deals with the minimum requirements in regard to the professional capacity of the responsible officers on board ship, which affects the safety of the entire crew.

Thirty-four states are represented at the conference, the largest delegations being those of Italy, 29 persons, Germany 27 and Japan 22. At the opening Eduardo Aunon-Perez, the Spanish Minister of Labor was elected president.

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ben Tillett, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has left London to attend the conference. Despite a special conciliation visit to London by Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, the sailors refuse to recede from the attitude they had taken that the British delegates be appointed by the Seamen's Union. The result is that neither they nor the ship-owners who supported the Union's stand, will be represented at the conference.

The attention is not only likely to have a harmful effect on the negotiations at Geneva, but may have repercussions at home, since the action of the union is in a sense an act of rebellion against the Trade Union Congress, which the seamen only rejoined a few months ago, after having remained aloof since the days of the general strike.

## Laughlin Selected as Envoy to Spain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably on the confirmation of Harry P. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for Promotion of Aeronautics, as Ambassador to Cuba, but let it be known that consideration of American claims in the Caribbean Republic is still under way.

"The committee felt that confirmation should not be further delayed," said William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the committee, "but the interest of the committee in the Cuban claims is in no way modified."

Mr. Guggenheim's confirmation was delayed in committee several weeks, and in the interim Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was called to testify before the committee, while one of the pending claims of an American was sent to arbitration.

While the committee was approving Mr. Guggenheim, President Hoover named Irwin B. Laughlin of Pittsburgh to fill one of the few remaining diplomatic vacancies, that of Ambassador to Spain, to succeed Ogden Hammond, resigned. Mr. Laughlin has had a long diplomatic career, beginning in 1900. He was Minister to Greece from 1924 to 1926.

## WHITE GUIDANCE FOR NATIVES IS URGED BY SMUTS

(Continued from Page 1)

fashion and did not, therefore take the resolution of congress seriously. I notice that General Hertzog has since denied that the Government intend to carry out this resolution. The native question cannot be solved by such heroic measures. My party has always pleaded for settlement by consent, away from bitterness and prejudices of party politics. Unfortunately at the last election the Government made a party issue of the native question and tried to stampede the people on the cry that the South Africa Party was out to make a black South Africa, in which the white man's future would be in danger. They won the election largely on this issue, but as they have not the requisite two-thirds majority in Parliament, they still cannot get their native bills through.

"This question will, therefore, either have to be settled by consent of the parties or South Africa will have the grave misfortune of still further embittered wrangling and propaganda over an issue which, above all others, calls for wise and sane statesmanship.

"Meanwhile the natives are becoming more disturbed over their future and the relations between black and white are far from happy. A solution will not be easy in the present temper into which the country has been worked up, and it is to be feared that any step taken by the

Government now will tend rather to aggravate than to solve the native question."

General Smuts before returning to Africa will lecture before the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh and Glasgow on developments in South Africa since the time of Livingstone.

## Flag Raising is Dry as Teetotaler Wins

CHICAGO (AP)—When a flag was run up to the top of the new Board of Trade Building, it signaled, in addition to the fact that the last steel beam was in place, the victory of a teetotaler.

The workmen notified Henry A. Rumsey, chairman of the building committee, that they were ready for the flag-raising ceremony. But first, they said, they must have the usual round of drinks to toast the completion of their labors.

Rumsey, strict prohibitionist, offered hot drinks and sandwiches, but said "Nay, nay," in answer to the request for liquor.

"No drinks, no flag raising," declared the workmen.

Both sides stood their ground. Finally Rumsey summoned the workmen and told of his engineering a \$2500 widows' fund for the families of two who had been killed while laboring on the new structure.

"If you persist in your present attitude, I will take no further steps in your behalf," he told them.

The men clambered to the top of the great steel skeleton and the flag spread its folds in the breeze.

## Canada Welcomes 'Army' Commander

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the same week when Canada is being thrilled with news of disarmament victories in Washington it seems appropriate that it should give warm welcome to Gen. Edward J. Higgins, the new commander of the Salvation Army.

Upon his arrival here Oct. 8, accompanied by Mrs. Higgins and high officers of the Salvation Army in Great Britain and Canada, he was greeted by the city and made the personal guest of Sir Henry Thornton at the Chateau Laurier.

For lunch he was the guest of the combined Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs, where he met the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, Sir Robert Borden and other statesmen, and during the evening he addressed a mass meeting in Dominion United Church, at which Sir Robert presided, and paid tribute to the accomplishments of the army throughout the world.

## German Banks Study Veto Power Exercise

BADEN-BADEN, Ger. (AP)—The conference on creation of a bank for international settlements has continued the study of the question of a veto power by banks of issue on contemplated bank operations.

Conferees such as Canada, Turkey and India do not have central banks, and consequently the experts here are puzzled as to who shall exercise the veto in those countries.

One of the outstanding problems is whether the United States Government would permit the Federal Reserve Bank to exercise a veto power, or whether it must continue to disassociate itself entirely from the international bank.

BERLIN (AP)—The statement of the Agent-General for Reparations for the 13 months ending Sept. 30, when the Dawes plan ceased to operate, has been made public. It shows total available funds of that date as 2,770,795,136 gold marks (about \$664,990,822). Total transfers were 2,569,419,259 marks (about \$623,140,622). The balance stood at 174,376,877 marks (about \$41,859,210).

PILSUDSKI ON VACATION

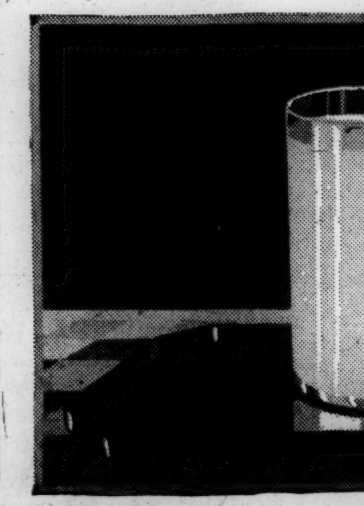
By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Marshal Pilsudski, it is announced, will leave Warsaw in cognito about Oct. 15 for a fortnight's vacation at Lovere, Italy, or possibly at Montreux, Switzerland. He will be accompanied by his friend Dr. Wojcynski.

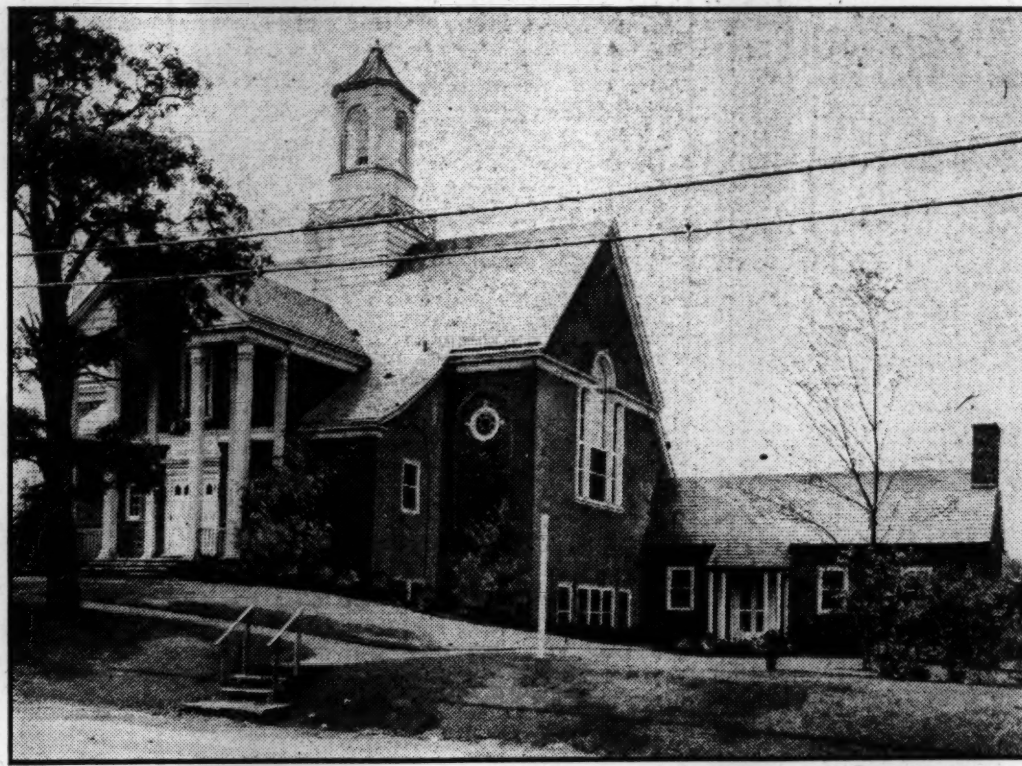
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Burnett's Vanilla makes milk taste delicious. Use ½ teaspoonful and a little sugar to a glass, either hot or cold.



## Imposing Setting Enhances Church Design



Reprinted From North Hempstead Record  
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

## MAINE W. C. T. U. LAUDS HOOVER'S DRY LAW STAND

Pledge Organization to  
Continued Education  
on Prohibition

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—Resolutions commending President Hoover for his "outspoken stand for law enforcement" and pledging support of candidates for state and national offices who "by precept and example stand squarely for total abstinence, prohibition and its enforcement," have just been adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its state convention here.

Other resolutions adopted pledged the organization to a continued program of education, believing that "an enlightened electorate is the most potent factor in rendering our prohibitory law effective," and renewed efforts toward giving the rising generation exact, scientific instruction concerning the effects of alcohol.

A resolution "that we are grateful for the advancement made in the cause of universal peace" was also adopted.

Mrs. Aitha G. Quimby, of Portland, state president of the W. C. T. U. in her annual address referred to Arthur R. Gould (R.), Senator from Maine, whose advocacy of light wines and beer a few months ago drew the protests of dry leaders. The W. C. T. U., Mrs. Quimby said, will use every honorable means to "replace him with a temperance man."

Maine, Mrs. Quimby declared, should send to Washington "not only temperance men, believers in prohibition, but men outspoken regarding the efficiency of this great national policy."

MEXICO BILL IS AIMED  
AT PROFESSIONAL MEN

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Senate has given tentative approval to a bill which will strictly regulate the practice of professions in Mexico by others than native born. Foreigners under the bill would be required to register, pass an examination at the national university or some school supervised by the Department of Public Instruction, be able to speak and write Spanish and become naturalized citizens. The bill as a whole has yet to be approved.

PARIS (AP)—The Finance Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has voted an appropriation of 50,000,000 francs (about \$2,000,000) for an air mail line in the West Indies.

The route proposed is from the French West Indian Islands to French Guiana and Venezuela, and probably will be extended later to Peru. The appropriation was made while the committee was examining the Ministry of Aviation's budget.

WEST INDIES AIR LINE  
PROPOSED BY FRANCE

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## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—The North Hempstead Record, published in this town, in reporting the dedication of the new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at Middle Neck Road and Pont Street here, devoted considerable space to a historical sketch of the branch church organization. Excerpts from that report follow:

"On Jan. 18, 1920, 14 Christian Scientists assembled at the home of one of their number, to take the first steps toward organizing a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Permission to organize as Christian Science Society, Great Neck, N. Y., was granted on March 7, 1920, and the first Sunday service followed on March 14 of that year.

"A hall suitable for regular church services was rented immediately, and Sunday morning services were held there beginning with March 21, 1920. On May 21 of that year, official recognition of the organization as a branch Society of The Mother Church was received.

"From the very beginning of its church history, the gratitude of its little band of workers prompted a desire to erect in this vicinity a suitable edifice in which to worship. In February of 1922, the majority of the property upon which the church now stands was purchased, and to this 25 feet was added in 1926.

"Early in 1926, an architect was selected and plans were drawn and finally approved by October of that year.

"In the early morning hours of Dec. 29, 1927, a simple ceremony marked the laying of the cornerstone of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Great Neck, N. Y."

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## STUDENT PAYS ONLY ONE-THIRD OF YALE COSTS

Fees Cover 30 Per Cent of  
Expense—\$484,595 Spent  
to Aid Needy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—If Yale University may be taken as a typical American educational institution, it can be shown that for every dollar the student pays for his collegiate education, the university contributes two.

The annual report of the treasurer of Yale, made public today, shows that tuition and fees paid by the student body last year totaled \$1,809,628. The income from investments was \$3,442,760. The students' fees covered about 30 per cent of the expense budget and the income from investments about 58 per cent. It will thus be seen that for every dollar paid by the student for his education almost \$2 is furnished by Yale from the income on gifts to endowment.

To help the student meet his fees and other expenses, there was disbursed last year \$484,595 in fellowships, scholarships, and loans to 1209 men. Notes for students' loans are taken without security, and out of a total of over \$430,000 outstanding, only about \$26,000 is overdue. Over \$36,000 was repaid on this account during the year.

The treasurer's report shows that Yale on June 30 had investments of \$67,895,000, the average yield on which is approximately 5 1/2 per cent. Of these investments, bonds comprise about 38 per cent, stocks about 33 per cent, mortgage loans 13 per cent, and real estate 12 per cent.

As of June 30, the market value of stocks and bonds owned by the university was \$4,704,259 in excess of their cost or book value. In the stock list the shares of public utility companies represent 35 per cent of the total, industrial corporations 26 per cent, and railroads, 16 per cent. Among the largest blocks of shares held are 6463 shares of American Telephone & Telegraph Company; 5000 shares Allegheny Corporation preferred stock; 8100 shares Union Carbide & Carbon; 10,094 shares United States Steel preferred; 3500

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## Maniu Nominee Is Named Regent in Stirring Election in Rumania

Tension Relieved When Ministry Relinquishes Two-Day  
Control of Crown—Small Vote Accorded Ex-Prince  
Carol Called Setback to Queen Marie's Hopes

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Parliament on Oct. 9 elected a new member of the Regency Council. At 10 a. m. members of the Senate and House of Representatives gathered in the beautiful high-domed parliament building to choose a successor to the late George Buzdugan. Very early the main hall and galleries were crowded, only the ministerial benches remained empty, for, after deliberating most of the previous day and night, ministers were still unable to agree upon a candidate, so continued in the morning to seek a suitable individual to fill the post.

At 12 o'clock they arrived, bringing the name of Constantine Sarateanu, until then anticipated by nobody. The Premier, Julius Maniu, took those entitled to vote aside and had distributed among them little slips of paper bearing the name of Constantine Sarateanu. They returned to the main hall, filed before the Speaker's desk and dropped the slips into a large urn. The votes were counted before the whole Assembly, 445 being found to be for the Government candidate, nine for ex-Prince Carol and a few for others.

The new Regent was immediately brought in state from his house to take his oath before the Assembly. The Government had relinquished the regal power, exercised for two days, the extreme political tension subsided and the Assembly adjourned after six hours' sitting.

Nevertheless this quiet election cloaks a serious political struggle and means that any ambitious Queen Marie may have had to play a dominant rôle are ended and that ex-Prince Carol is completely eliminated from politics, that half a cen-

tury's close connection between the Crown and the Liberal Party is severed, and that the Bratianu family, until recently irresistible, is now powerless—at any rate for the time being.

The new regent, a jurist and member of the Court of Cassation, has played practically no part in politics, though he was War Minister and Minister of the Interior for a brief period in 1918 under General Averescu. He belongs to no party, is as neutral as an intelligent man could be. However he is a relative of two of the present ministers and is certainly well disposed toward the present government. Opposition parties, Liberals and Averescans, refused to participate in the election and announced in a manifesto that they will use all means to oppose the Government, which they consider outlawed.

Penal Experts Urge Powers to Push Pact

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUCHAREST—A resolution calling on the powers to implement the provisions of the Pact of Paris for the abolition of war was voted by the International Congress for Penal Reform, now in session here.

The text of the resolution follows: "Considering that war was outlawed by the Pact of Paris, and recognizing the necessity of insuring order and harmony among nations by the application of effective penalties to states guilty of violation of the said pact, the congress requests competent organizations to study means to render



## PRUSSIA BARS 'STEEL HELMET' IN RHINELAND

German Governments Unite  
to Counter Nationalist  
Propaganda

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN—The Reich and Prussian Governments have taken the first active steps to meet the propaganda carried on by the Nationalists for their "people's referendum" against the Young plan and the war guilt charge. A meeting of Ministers of Interior Affairs from all the federal states took place here, at which Paul Severing, Reich Minister of the Interior, declared that the Government's most urgent duty was to defend itself against the people's referendum of the Nationalist "Revolutionists."

All the ministers present promised their support. Herr Severing declared that the Reich Government would henceforth reply, through radio-casting stations, to the false reports spread by the Nationalists. Herr Severing has already made his first speech by wireless, in which he declared that the real purpose of the people's referendum was to confuse political life and paralyze the parliamentary régime, bringing about a catastrophe for democracy in Germany. The men responsible for it are representatives of the plutocracy seeking to dominate the Reich, which feels itself hedged in by the Constitution of the Republic, he declared.

At the same time the Prussian Minister of the Interior has ordered the dissolution of the Steel Helmet organization in the Rhineland and Westphalia on the ground that military exercises have been held by that organization in a Westphalian district. It is obvious, he declared, that—certainly in those provinces—an attempt is being made to organize troops who are able to "wage battle in military fashion."

## All People Possess Gift of Acting, Sybil Thorndike Tells Feminist Group

EDINBURGH—"We are all actors—it is the common art," declared Miss Sybil Thorndike, the eminent actress, in an address before the Edinburgh Equal Citizenship Society here. Music and painting, she said, are more developed, but there is not a person in the world who has not the gift of acting in a greater or lesser degree. Children in particular, she said, showed a natural ability to act, though it was a trait which they tended to lose. She commended the practice of using the acting method for teaching as adopted in many schools.

Miss S. E. S. Mair, a great granddaughter of the great Sarah Siddons who presided, compared the acting of "Sybil" with that of "Sarah," saying that each age had its own form of expression. What sent people into tears in her grandmother's time might not appeal to them, in the same way, but beneath the surface differences there lay the essential which was the interpretation of the good, the true and the beautiful.

There were like touches, too, in their private life. Both were earnest and determined to succeed by hard work. Both were home lovers, though "Sarah" had not much of a home, but traveled about with her mother, respected father and mother in a little cart.

Dr. Mair declared that Miss Thorndike had always stood for equality for women and had helped the women's suffrage movement in its early days. The dramatic world had never shut its doors to women. Men and women in the theatrical profession were on a precise equality and they were grateful that such a woman as Sybil Thorndike should adorn the British stage.

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which might impede evacuation, to be started by the presence of a uniformed, well-disciplined military organization in the Rhineland, such as the Steel Helmet undoubtedly is. Dissolution of the Steel Helmet in the two provinces undoubtedly will cripple the Nationalists' propaganda for the people's referendum.

## Civic Week Fetes Are Held in Dublin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DUBLIN—Amid pageants, plays, folk music and fireworks, Dublin concluded the festivities of its second civic week.

Notable among the crowded program of events was the masque presenting a survey of the city's history in seven episodes, with vocal and orchestral music specially composed. The episodes included the arrival of the Norsemen, the story of Seoragilla, the hereditary splendor of the Normans, the grotesque shapes and colors of Donnybrook Fair and Easter week of 1916.

Concerts of Irish music at the Mansion House, with performances on Irish pipes and old-time dances, were very popular, as were the orchestral and operatic concerts conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. Other features included a great industrial pageant through the streets. It was the aim of the promoters not merely to provide a retrospective spectacle, but to encourage the citizens of Dublin to form a vision of a future city—happier and more prosperous than the past.

## 'BURNS CHRONICLE' DOUBLES IN FIVE YEARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TROON, Scotland—At the annual conference of the Burns Federation at Troon the reports showed that an ever-growing interest is being taken in the life and work of the national bard.

During the past year 26 clubs were admitted to the federation, a record in its history, and the circulation of the 1929 volume of the "Burns Chronicle" was more than double what it was five years ago. Almost 15,000 competitors took part in the children's competitions organized by the clubs within the federation.

## Where Nordica Emulated the Birds

Little White Farmhouse Where Lillian Norton, Later to Be Known the World Over as Nordica, Was Born, and Now to Be Preserved as a Memorial.

Old Maine Farmhouse Where Nordica Was Reared to Be Memorial to Singer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FARMINGTON, Me.—"A national testimonial to the greatest singer America has ever produced," is the designation given by the Nordica Memorial Association to its goal of restoring and preserving as a shrine for music lovers everywhere the birthplace of Mme. Nordica.

Essentially American in its simple colonial design, as typical of New England as the giant sugar maples that shelter it from Maine's blustering winter winds, the little white farmhouse in the Sandy River Valley near Farmington constitutes an ideal memorial to "the great American songbird," whose all-but-forgotten family name was Lillian Norton.

The old Maine homestead, consisting of a 115-acre farm, a large barn and the house, has been purchased by the association, and the house is being restored, so far as the means of the association permit, to its original condition.

Rooms Being Restored  
Two rooms are being preserved as memorial rooms—one on the front as a sitting-room, and back of it the room in which Lillian Norton was born. These two rooms have been decorated and furnished exactly as they were during the years from 1857 to 1863, when the six-year-old songbird left the home nest to come to Boston with her parents, all the furniture being that which belonged to the songstress or her family.

Many interesting souvenirs connected with Mme. Nordica's later life and professional career are also to be seen in the rooms—costumes worn in her favorite operatic rôles, cards bearing tributes and homage from the great music centers and courts of the world and autographed photographs and portraits of her fellow artists and herself.

Lillian Norton received her first musical training at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, making her first public appearance at a pupils' recital in 1874. While still in the Conservatory her marvelous possibilities as a dramatic soprano were discovered by Madame Tiatjens, then at the height of her fame.

Nordica was the first singer to be heard in the newly completed Troon concert hall in Paris, singing there while on a tour of Europe, under the famous bandmaster, P. S. Gilmore.

Got Her Name in Italy  
It was Giovanni who really fitted her for the stage, and she made her operatic debut at Brescia, Italy, in "La Traviata" under his direction. He was who gave her the name of Nordica, calling her "Gigia Nordica," "Lily of the North."

From then on the whole musical world was at her feet. She was the first American woman asked to sing at the Bayreuth Festival. At the Metropolitan Opera House in New York during the late nineties, she was a star of the first magnitude among that brilliant galaxy of artists which included, Melba, Calvé, Shumann-Heink, the de Reszkes, Maurel, Campanelli, and Plancon.

In later years she confined herself to concert, and in 1913 began a concert tour of the world. On the Pacific coast, in Honolulu, in Australia—everywhere she was received with acclaim. She passed on in 1914, at Bahia, Brazil.

The Nordica Memorial Association has invited individuals and musical organizations to contribute to the establishment of an endowment fund, to be used for the perpetual preservation and improvement of the memorial.

CHURCH REVIVES  
APPEAL IN SOUTH  
FOR MILL LABOR

Bishop Cannon Wants Textile Inquiry to Embrace Entire Nation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON—Continued unrest in southern textile mills has revived the appeal of prominent southern churchmen for better conditions in the industry, made in 1927. Reduction of hours of employment and total abolition of night work for women and children was advocated in the textile mills by Bishop James Cannon Jr., chairman of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the leader of the 1927 appeal, in a new statement.

Explaining that this renewed appeal was taken up by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Bishop Cannon declared that the appeal was not merely a plea for better conditions in the textile mills, but a plea for the betterment of the human race.

Help for Grain Board in Prairie Provinces

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The action taken is in pursuance of amendments made to the Canada Grain Act at the last session of Parliament, following an extensive investigation by the standing committee on agriculture and colonization. The Grain Board, appointed some time ago, consists of E. B. Ramsay, chief; C. M. Hamilton and D. A. MacGibbon.

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It is said to be the oldest known settlement in Yugoslavia, and one of the oldest in central Europe. It flourished for 1000 years. When it was destroyed, possibly by invasion, new settlers appear to have come immediately and built new homes on the same foundations.

Dr. Vasić has discovered several figures and statues, beautifully made in earthenware. Two are of particular interest. One is a figure with legs crossed like a Buddha, or oriental dancer. The second has an extremely fine head with sharp, almost Mongolian, lines and strong cheek bones. They are first-class sculptural works.

The explorer also found about 70 earthenware objects, such as pots and vases, with inscriptions and ornaments. A contribution of £500 for this investigation work was given by Sir Charles Hyde, a friend of natural science in London.

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## EUROPE IS SEEN MOVING TOWARD ECONOMIC UNITY

Pressure of Developments Expected to Bring About New Co-operation

The movement toward an economic unity of Europe will progress with extraordinary rapidity during the next five years, according to Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant-economist, who has just returned here after a survey of European conditions during which he attended the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Amsterdam and made an intensive study of the chain store movement in Europe including the International Department Store Group, which he conceived and helped to form last year.

The pressure of economic developments, Mr. Filene found, is rapidly moving Europe to a point of co-operation which would have been deemed impossible a few years ago. On every hand, he declared, there is abundant evidence of the drawing together of the various nations for the attainment of mutual goals of international and internal stability.

This manifest, particularly noticeable at Geneva, where Mr. Filene was present during the League of Nations session, he also attended the convention of the International Association of Advertising Clubs which was held in Berlin.

**Develops in Five Years**  
"Five years ago it would have been considered impossible for the nations of Europe to undertake any major scheme of economic co-operation," Mr. Filene said. "Today the proposal for an agreement which will wipe out, or at least reduce, artificial trade barriers is being seriously and even hopefully, discussed in all of the great European capitals."

"It is not to be expected, however, that a formal agreement will establish an economic unity of Europe over night. Probably the initial group will be composed of France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria. These nations appear to present the logical group to form the first working union."

Those in closest touch with the present developments do not think that it is likely that either Italy or Great Britain will be included in the initial move. The reason is plain in both cases. Italy probably will be excluded because the other nations are apprehensive over what course Benito Mussolini would pursue when the movement was in its formative stage.

"The Italian dictator, they say, has won his successes through such autocratic methods that the other nations wish to have their plans in fairly strong shape before Italy is asked to participate."

**England Would Be Welcome**  
"England, on the other hand, would be most welcome, but she is not free to enter into the preliminary without consulting the entire Empire. Her tariff relationships with the Dominions are very complicated and it is felt that they could best be worked out after some tangible basis or the United States of Europe had been established."

The value of the lowering of artificial trade barriers is becoming readily apparent throughout the continent, Mr. Filene found, as the nations are finding that the im-

mediate relief which high tariffs afford is often followed by secondary results that are worse than the initial evil which they are intended to remedy. The governments are vitally interested, he added, because of the realization that their stability can only be founded on the economic well-being of the country, which means higher standards of living for the masses and a greater reduction in the number of their unemployed.

"I returned optimistic over conditions generally," Mr. Filene continued, "but one must recognize that there are grave problems that must be worked out. In Austria, for instance, the standard of living is too low for stability. Many of the nations are still proceeding under the old economic theory that low prices can be attained through low wages, whereas the reverse, high wages with greater volume of production and a good internal market as a basis for stability, is being remedied."

Conditions in Europe, Mr. Filene said, were indicated by statistics presented to the International Chamber of Commerce meeting, which showed the index of hourly wages in terms of food and rent purchasing power in Philadelphia as a basis of 100, the wage average in 11 countries in Europe was found to be 25. Canada's index was 78, while that of Italy was 23 and that of Austria 26.

In Vienna, the front page publication of an article by Mr. Filene, in which he outlined the practical necessity for the reduction of trade barriers between the European nations, attracted wide interest. In order to stimulate further discussion and a complete examination of the theory underlying the United States of Europe, Mr. Filene offered prizes totaling \$500 for the best essays disproving his contentions. The prize contest is being conducted by the New Free Press, the leading paper of Vienna.

## EXPRESS ROADS URGED TO SOLVE MOTOR PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

ness, convenience, nature, art and prosperity. The planner must feel the great aims and ends of life, he said, and not confine himself to the means.

Inertia on the part of the public and suspicion and apprehension on the part of city officials are the two great obstacles to adequate city planning, according to Charles R. Gow, Postmaster of Boston. The new course leading to the degree of Master of City Planning at Harvard University, was described by Prof. Henry Vincent Hubbard, vice-president of the American City Planning Institute.

**Champlain Span Described**  
At the technical session on structural problems, Charles M. Spofford, Harvard Professor of Civil Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented a paper on the Lake Champlain bridge, emphasizing its unique feature of a very high curb which makes it impossible for automobiles to run off the bridge. Glenn Gilroy, also of the Institute, described the new research work being carried on there in Soil Mechanics, including a study of the heaving effects of frost on the soil foundations of highways, looking toward control of this element.

More than 100 students from 18 colleges and universities in all parts of the country attended the technical sessions of the society Wednesday. These students are part of the 6000 members of student chapters of the American Society of Civil Engineers established in practically every American university offering courses in engineering.

Following the technical session, the students met with faculty representatives and other nationally prominent engineering authorities for discussion of problems in their work. The meeting was presided over by H. P. Hammond, professor of civil engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., and chairman of the committee on student chapters.

The necessity of immediate extension of the rapid transit system in Boston was stressed by Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, in addressing the convention on "Transportation in the Metropolitan District." Particularly urgent, he said, was the need for a spur of the Boston Street subway running out Huntington Avenue.

A number of slides illustrating the technical points of the subjects greatly enhanced the interest of the engineers in papers on the water supply and the sewerage of the Metropolitan District, read by Frank E. Winsor, chief engineer of the District Water Supply Commission of Massachusetts, and E. F. Kinsbury of the State Department of Public Health.

**COUNTRY DAY SCHOOLS STARTED AT ALBANY**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Construction of the initial unit of a \$450,000 country day school to supersede the present St. Agnes School has just begun here. A country day school for Albany Academy, boys' school founded in 1813, is also being provided, at an estimated expenditure of \$500,000.

The Albany Academy building, in which Joseph Henry conducted his experiments in developing the electric magnet, has been purchased by the city as an administration building for the municipal department of schools.

## Treaty Tangles May Disappear in Hands of New United States

(Continued from Page 1)

aries of Europe in accord with historical and ethnographical facts. Yet it had to adjourn leaving some of these tangled questions for a council of ambassadors or for the League of Nations to settle. And many of the decisions it made have been, and still are, fiercely attacked. It is hardly over-sensational to say that Europe is today divided into two groups: one holding that the boundary decisions of 1919 are sacred and must never be altered; the other holding that unless they are altered the continent can never regain a settled peace.

Many Americans do not realize that there are still two boundaries in Europe which have not been accepted by the states involved. The dispute between Poland and Lithuania, growing out of the Polish seizure of Vilna and its later confirmation in possession of that city by the League, has several times flamed dangerously close to actual war.

The disposition of Bessarabia is in somewhat similar state. Russia refuses to recognize the Rumanian claim as final. On the other hand, both Russia and Rumania say that they will not go to war over the matter.

Go down into the Balkans, and you find border difficulties more intense than before the World War. For various reasons, Turkey, Greece and Rumania are content at present to leave the Balkan situation as it is. But Bulgaria and Yugoslavia seem to be involved in a never-ending quarrel that may precipitate a crisis at almost any time. The bone of contention is Macedonia.

**The Treaty of Trianon**  
Come into central Europe, and you have the unceasing bitterness of Austria and Hungary over their present territorial status. Hungary has one of the most active propaganda departments in Europe, which never ceases to ring the changes on the "crime" of the Treaty of Trianon, by which huge slices of what was once Hungary were handed over to the succession states of the Little Entente.

In Austria the claim is generally made that present frontiers are impossible from an economic point of view. No nation, it is claimed, can prosper when it consists of nothing but a great city of 2,000,000 population, supported only by a mountainous and poverty-ridden hinterland supporting 4,000,000 people. It is in view of this situation that most Austrians hold there must be reunion between Austria and Germany. But Germany is bitterly opposed by practically all the dominant states of the Continent.

Probably the most mischievous boundary question in Europe is that of the Polish corridor. The makers of the Treaty of Versailles were convinced that Poland could have access to the sea. They discovered, moreover, that a large portion of the population in this particular part of Germany was Polish. They, therefore, carved out the corridor, which puts a huge slice of Poland squarely across Germany, cutting off Great Prussia from the rest of the Reich.

**A "Federal Link"**  
Other boundary problems might be mentioned, but these will be quite enough to show the extent to which Europe's political outlook is darkened by issues of this sort. The longer European statesmen consider these problems, the more difficult does their solution, under the present system of dividend and exclusive nationalities, seem. But what if M. Briand's "federal link" can be forged? What if these quarreling states can be brought together in a union in which their community of interest will be clear? Will it not then be much easier to readjust these boundary matters, since boundaries as between the states within the federation will then be of minor importance? Many European political leaders believe that this will be the case. That is another reason why they work for the coming of a United States of Europe.

Or take the question of the minorities. Here is another problem, somewhat similar to that of boundaries, and equally far from solution under present conditions. Try as they might, the makers of the treaties of Versailles and Trianon could not draw the political boundaries of Europe so as to include all the racial groups within their own national states. And if the political boundaries were to be redrawn today, it would still be inevitable that when the task was done, there would be

groups of Germans, Poles, Magyars, Bohemians and a dozen other nationalities left outside the limits of their homeland.

"When the treaties were ratified," said Mr. MacDonald, "leaving Jews out of account, the following figures will give some idea of how they left the matter. Out of a population of 27,000,000, Poland included about 6,000,000 of alien race; Czechoslovakia, out of 13,000,000, had 3,250,000 German and 745,000 Magyars; Hungary, out of 7,000,000, had over 500,000 Germans and nearly a quarter of a million others; Rumania was still worse, for half of Transylvania was alien, Bukovina was German, Bessarabia was Russian and Rutenian, the Dobruja was a mixture of Bulgars, Russians, Germans and Turks."

After speaking of the way in which the minority problem has developed, Mr. MacDonald comments: "No political genius can provide frontiers for European states which will follow with fidelity racial divisions. The populations are too much mixed up, and there are islands of races which can neither be formed into separate states nor be connected politically with their parent stock. In the common interests of peace and as a defense of democratic institutions, we have therefore to consider what are the rights of minorities and what state policy should be pursued regarding them. Obviously the aims should be to make the minorities comfortable in the state of which they are a part so that they may co-operate in its general life."

Mr. MacDonald suggested that the League of Nations form a permanent minorities commission, similar to its Mandates Commission, which should hear complaints from groups which considered themselves misused and should provide the states thus accused with opportunity for public defense of their policies.

**Burden of Armaments**  
A third example of the sort of political problem that encourages interest in the formation of a European federation is that presented by the continent's present burden of armaments. Every responsible European statesman deplors the size of Europe's armies, for the taxation burden which is involved is one immediate cause of Europe's general poverty. Moreover, army service keeps a tremendous aggregate of men from engaging in productive work. Common sense, therefore, urges immediate and drastic reductions in practically all of Europe's military establishments. With the temper of the Continent what it is, no state—except Denmark—has yet seen its way clear to bring such reduction to pass.

It is worth while looking at the present European military establishments. I have taken the figures that follow from the most neutral and dependable source available, the Armaments Year Book for 1928-29, published by the League of Nations. Because of their special relation to a proposal for a United States of Europe two of the most heavily armed states, Great Britain and Russia, are not included in the enumeration.

**Enormous Reserves**  
When it is realized that, in addition to these huge standing armies, there are enormous reserves of troops in the hands of the various nations, the situation is even more alarming.

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THEY show the smartest styles in the finest felts and most excellent workmanship. Prices are \$12.50 to \$19.50.

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## INDEPENDENCE OF PHILIPPINES POPS UP AGAIN

Set Aside in Senate Upon Assurance Matter Will Be Threshed Out Later

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The question of Philippine independence, once more before the Senate, was put aside only after a promise from Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut and chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, that the whole matter would be threshed out before his committee in the regular session and a bill reported.

The Philippine problem was suddenly injected into the tariff debate by a proposed amendment from Edwin S. Broussard (D.), from the sugar State of Louisiana, looking to free insular independence, and levying meantime a tariff on Philippine exports into the United States, with the revenue from such tariff returned to the "Treasury of the Islands." For a time in the Senate it seemed that the tariff debate would be indefinitely postponed, particularly after a motion from Mr. Bingham to table the Broussard proposal had been voted down, 54 to 34.

At this point William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, offered, as a substitute amendment, a proposal for complete independence that he had been urging for eight years. It was on this that the succeeding contest centered. Though defeated by a majority of nine votes, both Mr. King and Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority leader, claimed the poll indicated that a majority of the Senate would approve the independence proposal when considered separately from the tariff bill.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, who each voted against the King resolution, were among those who later asserted they would have voted for it at another time. The Philippine independence group in Washington professed to see an immediate hope of independence in the Senate's action.

Pedro Guevara, Philippine commissioner, stated that he opposed the Broussard resolution, on the ground that no levies should be placed on insular exports without a final promise of independence.

**TREASURY ASKED TO BUY FARM BONDS**  
WASHINGTON (P)—Authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to buy \$100,000,000 or more of farm loan bonds from Federal Land Banks to provide funds for agriculture, was asked in a joint resolution by Senator Brookhart (R.), of Iowa.

The Iowa in a statement said the "gambling business" in Wall Street was drawing large sums of money into New York from over the country, thus reducing the market for farm loan bonds, which pay a rate of interest of about 5 1/2 per cent. He said he had received many letters from farmers of the middle West protesting against the situation.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking.

**LaGuardia Raises Bootlegging Issue**  
NEW YORK—A charge that liquor was being supplied and served in contravention of the law in Central Park Casino, city-owned property under lease to a private restaurant concern, has just been made by Fiorello LaGuardia, Fusion-Republican mayoralty candidate. Mr. LaGuardia declared that if he were elected Mayor Nov. 5 he would cancel the Casino lease which permitted what he characterized as "bootlegging on city property by city concessionaires." It is reported that the Casino's daily receipts amount to \$8000 while its rent is \$8500 a year.

Mr. LaGuardia declared that, under the terms of the Casino lease itself, violation of any statute, federal or state, or of any Greater New York charter provision or any city ordinance, "shall terminate the lease," and he called upon Mayor James J. Walker, Tammany's candidate for re-election, to abrogate the document accordingly, "even at the expense of a very lucrative business to his own close friends."

Mr. LaGuardia's charges of the violation of the Prohibition Act by the management met with unqualified denial from both the casino proprietor, and the maître d'hôtel, who declared that "there never has been and never will be a drop of liquor served by the casino management."

**ROCKEFELLER JR. AIDS HARTFORD SEMINARY**  
HARTFORD, Conn. (P)—The board of trustees of the Hartford Seminary Foundation announced through the Rev. Dr. William MacKenzie, president, a gift of \$300,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The gift is to go toward a \$1,500,000 endowment fund, of which \$500,000 for salary increases, \$400,000 for pensions, and \$400,000 for administration. Mr. Rockefeller agrees to give \$1 for every \$4 received from other sources for this endowment fund by June 30, 1934.

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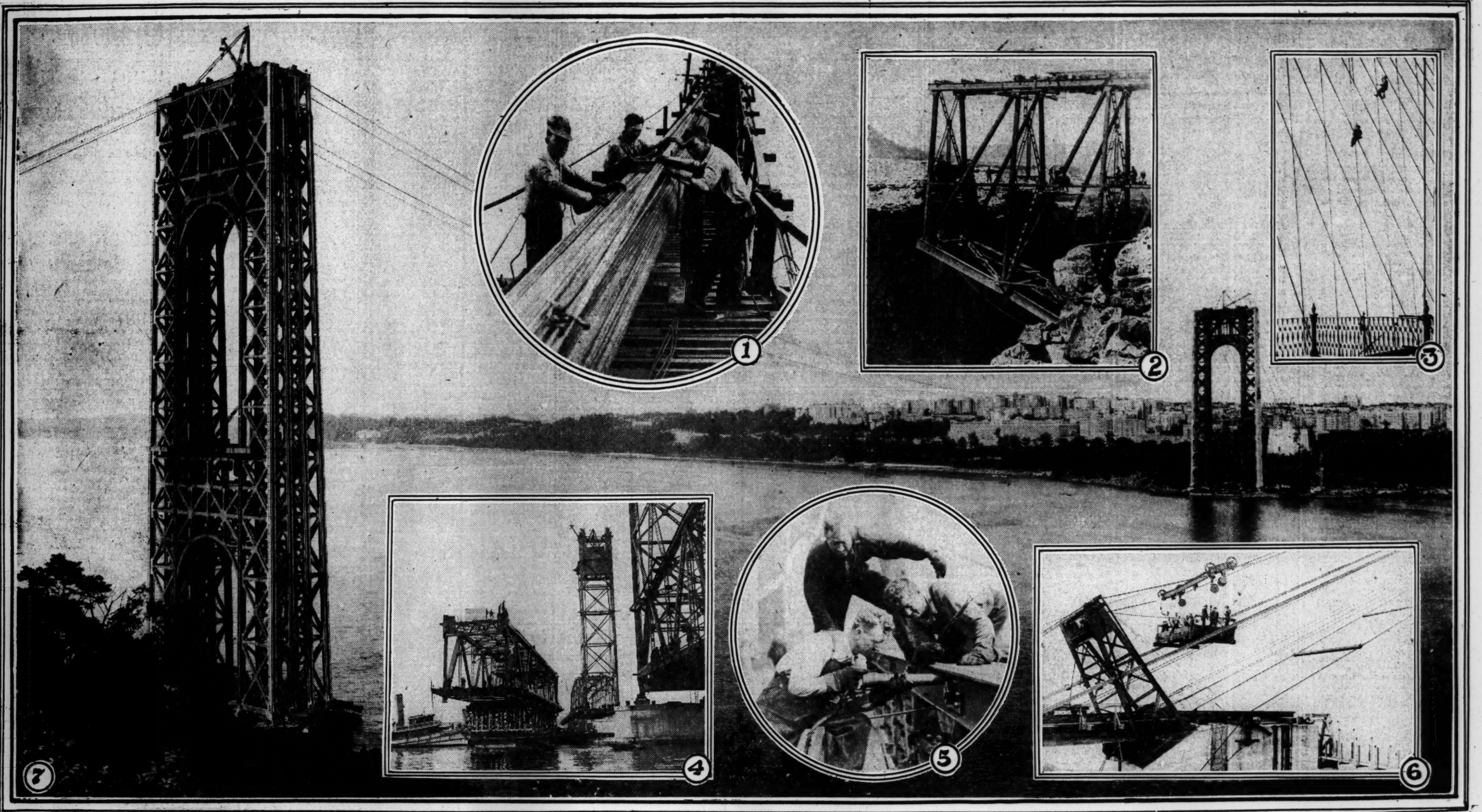
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## Bridge Builders Transmute Concrete and Steel Into 'The Golden Links in Civilization's Chain'



Strands of Steel Now Link Unfinished Towers of Hudson River Bridge Between New York and New Jersey. It Will Hold the Title of Longest Suspension Bridge—A Distinction Which It May Soon Relinquish to Even Greater Bridges Which Are Now Being Designed.

The Insets Are:  
(1) High Above the Detroit River Workmen Complete the Second Cable of the Ambassador Bridge to Link Detroit and Windsor, Can.

(2) Across Marble Canyon, 485 Feet Above the Swirling Colorado River, the Steel Work of the Grand Canyon Bridge Is Being Pushed Out Into Space From a Rock-Ledge Foundation. (Herbert Photos.)

(3) Like Spiders on a Giant Net, Workmen Give the Cables of Brooklyn Bridge Its Annual Coat of Preservative Paint. It Takes Hundreds of Barrels to Accomplish the Task and Wears Out Scores of Brushes, in Addition to Those Dropped Into the River. (Keystone Photo.)

(4) The Middle Span of New Memorial Bridge Over the Piscataqua River, Between Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Me. The Span Is 300 Feet Long. (Keystone Photo.)

(5) "Housekeeping" Is a Continuous Task on Brooklyn Bridge. The Workers Driving Rivets at a Panel Point Are Part of a Maintenance Crew of 150. (Keystone Photo.)

(6) Escalators Replace the Ladder in Modern Bridge Building as Used for First Time on Hudson River Span. They Carry Both Workmen and Materials. (Herbert Photos.)

### AGENCY SOUGHT TO AID TRADE IN NEW YORK STATE

Department of Commerce Modeled on Federal Body Is Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Establishment of a New York State department of commerce to develop and protect the industries of the city and state, was urged by Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney, in an address before the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the New York Board of Trade here.

Such a department should be modeled after the Federal Department of Commerce and would "provide business with a guide and spokesman who would sit in the Cabinet of Government," and "without usurping the function of existing organizations would seek to promote the commercial interests of the State as a whole," Mr. Tuttle declared.

"If we are to preserve our industrial supremacy," he continued, "strengthen its foundations, co-ordinate its commercial efforts and develop its opportunities, then we should have in this State, for the benefit of business in this State, a governmental agency devoted to the gathering and study of commercial data, the constant surveying of our economic, industrial and agricultural activities and the dissemination of enlightened advice and information."

"Such a department, in my judgment, would be peculiarly advantageous to the city and port of New York as the chief focal point of commerce of both State and Nation and would protect and develop its industrial potentialities."

Mr. Tuttle urged reform of the state banking law so that all organizations which receive money deposits in banking "should be fully supervised. In some unmistakable way," he cited the instance of a recent private bank failure, in which, he said, the state banking department had held that it had no means of determining whether the institution came within state supervision.

He recommended also that a law be enacted providing a state license system for stock brokerage houses similar to that for insurance and real estate brokers and salesmen.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.

Gillette Safety Razor Company's net for nine months is equivalent to \$5.58 a share on 2,000,000 shares, compared with \$4.58 a share on 2,000,000 shares for the same nine months. Outstanding stock was increased 100,000 shares in December, 1928, by payment of 5 per cent stock dividend.

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### Giant Spans Establish Record in Nation's Bridge Construction

Expenditure for 1929 May Exceed \$150,000,000; Engineering Achievements Rise to New Height in Arching Wide Waterways

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States is fast becoming a land of giant bridges. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Great Lakes to the Gulf, where there is water to be crossed or canyons to be spanned, these structures are rising in scores, bringing cities closer and carrying prosperity into undeveloped regions.

Many large bridges have been finished during the last 12 months. Recently the \$1,000,000 bridge across Lake Champlain was opened, linking New York and Vermont. Just before that the \$6,000,000 Cooper River Bridge at Charleston, Va., was dedicated, reducing the distance from Washington to Charleston by about 40 miles. Many other important bridges now are under construction or in process of design.

In the past few years, the United States has been investing more than \$100,000,000 a year in new bridges, and the sum is steadily mounting. During 1928 bridge proposals totaling \$130,000,000 were announced, according to a tabulation made by the Engineering News-Record. The total for eight months of 1929 reached \$100,000,000. For the entire year it should be at least \$150,000,000. The publicly built bridges, the tabulation indicates, represent from two to three times as much investment as the private undertakings.

Designs are Improved

A census made by F. H. Frankland, manager of technical service of the American Institute of Steel Construction, places the number of bridges over navigable waters in this country at 6750. Of these, 2400 are exclusively for steam or electric transportation and the others are combination bridges of for vehicular traffic alone. Formerly the railroads were the big builders of bridges. Now it is the states, counties, municipalities and large private concerns that are building them to meet growing vehicular traffic needs.

Along with everything else, there have been notable changes in bridge design in the last 50 years. A bridge is not merely a railroad bridge or a concrete bridge. It is a suspension bridge, a cantilever bridge, an arch bridge or a truss bridge. While these types themselves are old, there has been notable engineering development of the old types, and this has

been made possible the great structures of today.

The steel age for bridges was inaugurated by the St. Louis arch bridge in 1874 and the Brooklyn suspension bridge in 1883. The Fifth of North bridge, built in 1890, the Quebec bridge, built in 1917, and the five bridges across the East River were at the time of their construction, the largest and heaviest in the world. There have been several constructed equally as notable since that time.

Toll Bridges Succeed

A new wave of bridge construction, however, was started about three years ago. It is attributed by engineers to the financial success of the Bear Mountain Bridge across the Hudson River. The movement also was given impetus by the subsequent success of the \$37,000,000 Delaware River Bridge at Philadelphia, opened in 1926. The actual traffic across the Bear Mountain Bridge has been from the beginning more than twice the maximum estimated, with the result that investment bankers were quick to see the possibility of large returns from bridge financing.

Among the bridges opened recently, in addition to the Lake Champlain Bridge and the Cooper River Bridge, is the \$5,000,000 bridge across the Delaware River between Palmyra, N. J., and the Tacony district of Philadelphia. Last fall, a seven-mile bridge across the San Francisco Bay, from San Mateo to Hayward, was completed at a cost of \$7,500,000. This was said to be the longest concrete bridge and is second only by the concrete trestle bridge over Lake Pontchartrain, La., which is 4.72 miles long, with an additional ten miles of approaches over marshland. Among the bridges now building and those planned here in New York, there is the great Hudson River Bridge, now under construction. This one, crossing from Washington Heights, Manhattan, to Fort Lee, N. J., will cost more than \$50,000,000.

Before the great towers were completed and the first cables spun, plans were being discussed for another to span the Hudson at Fifty-seventh Street and a still greater one across the Narrows. At Bayonne, N. J., a great bridge has been started across the Kill van Kull, to cost from \$26,000,000 to \$28,000,000. This is what the metropolitan district alone is doing or planning.

"Highest Span" Planned

At Poughkeepsie, the Hudson is being spanned by still another mighty bridge in addition to the high railroad bridge which for many years has served to connect New England with the rest of the country. Canada and the United States are being linked by the Ambassador Bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit, to cost \$22,000,000. Great spans are building at Mt. Hope, R. I., and Longview, Wash. Again, in the West, the Southern Pacific Railway is now building a bridge across Suisun Bay, which will be more than a mile long. While not concrete bridge in the sense of being all concrete, it will be supported by concrete piers which overshadow in importance the steel spans they are to support. The deepest of its piers will have a height of 214 feet, the equivalent of a 21-story building. At Portland, Ore., the St. John's suspension bridge has been started, to cost \$4,000,000. It will be notable because it will have the highest span in the world. Its main span, reaching 205 feet above the water, will be 1207 feet long.

The greatness of a bridge, from an engineering standpoint, is judged not by its over-all length, but by the size of its longest span. The greatest bridge at the present time is that at Quebec, across the St. Lawrence River, which has a span of 1800 feet. The Delaware River Bridge has a span of 1750 feet and is the greatest in the United States.

Records Quickly Surpassed

The Ambassador Bridge at Detroit will have a span of 1850 feet, and the Hudson River Bridge will be the greatest anywhere in the world—at least for a time—with a main span of two-thirds of a mile, or 3500 feet. Although this span will be twice as long as that of the Delaware River Bridge, the Hudson River Bridge will only maintain its pre-eminence for a short time. The proposed Narrows bridge is to have a span of 4500 feet and a bridge with a 4000-foot span

is proposed in California to cross the Golden Gate. Plans have been approved by the War Department, and the bridge will cost about \$40,000,000. Along with this rapid development in steel suspension bridges the possibilities of reinforced concrete structures are developing apace. Such is the promise given by the newest developments in concrete bridge design that M. Freyssinet, a French engineer, has predicted that spans of

5900 feet will eventually be possible for concrete bridges.

There are many long bridges in the United States. There are 39 with 200 spans or more each, and one at Corpus Christi, Texas, has 1100 spans; another—that at San Mateo, Calif.—has 1278 spans, and the Southern Railway bridge at Edenton, N. C., has 2093 spans.

Length is not the principal measure of a bridge's importance, but

bridges like that at San Mateo, seven miles long, and the Lake Pontchartrain bridge, 15 miles long with its approaches, assume added importance because of their length. There is a wooden trestle bridge many miles longer which crosses Salt Lake, and across the Florida Keys to Key West a railroad bridge which runs intermittently for 100 miles. A vehicular bridge has also been completed part of the way to Key West.

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## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## WILLAMAN HAS REAL PROBLEM

## First Year Coaching Ohio State—Hardly Expected to Capture Title

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COLUMBUS, O.—"We're not crying over our chances this year, nor are we confident that we will finish anywhere near the top in the 'Big Ten' race," Samuel S. Willaman, new head coach at Ohio State University, said when asked about the chances of the Buckeyes in the 1929 season. The team opened the season Oct. 5 with a 19-0 win over Wittenberg College. "We have had to do more experimenting than please us inasmuch as we have been forced into the situation without knowing just what material we had. We don't expect a world-beating team this year, but we will have one that will make a creditable showing in the college football world," he said.

Coch Willaman said that his hardest problem now was to find out what the players were made of, and once this was determined, the foundation of the team could be laid. He succeeded Dr. J. W. Wilce, who resigned the position last year.

**Fifteen Lettermen**  
Fifteen of the 29 players to whom Dr. Wilce awarded letters have come up from the 1928 team. The new players are: William places his hopes. Prominent among the veterans to return is Wesley E. Fesler, 30, highly rated as a center in the early practice sessions appears to have improved greatly.

Other veterans to report for duty are F. W. Barnard, 30, halfback, regular center; T. Selby '31, a guard, and George E. Fouch '30, halfback. This comprises the squad of regular players who were members of the 1928 team. In addition 19 substitutes have returned. These are: W. A. Griffith '31, guard; Joseph A. Clevett '30, fullback; (Uphill) as a guard last year; M. R. Dill '32, end; Charles B. Coffey '30, halfback; R. L. Horn '31, halfback; Arthur C. Williams '30, halfback; Donald L. McClure '30, halfback; A. L. McConnell '31, halfback; David W. Carter '30, center; and Leveane B. Rebolet '31, center.

**Holman as Quarterback**  
At present it seems that Willaman has chosen Allan M. Holman '30 as his regular quarterback. Holman, who has eligibility has been in doubt since the season opened was declared eligible to play by the "Big Ten" committee. It was claimed that Holman, who is from home in Fairfield, Ia., had played a year on the Fairfield College team and that this should be counted in his three years of "Big Ten" competition. The committee, however, claimed that the Fairfield College was at that time a Class "B" school and as such was not counted as a year of competition in the Conference.

To assist Holman, Willaman has Fouch, and Joseph V. Denis '32. Fouch has been employed both as a halfback and quarterback in his two years of competition. Other quarterbacks who aspire for the position are E. Heppeler '31 and W. J. Hinchman '30, a recruit from the basketball team.

**Many Halfbacks**  
For halfbacks, A. F. Hess Jr. '30, R. L. Horn '31, and McConnell seem to have the preference. McConnell is practically assured of one halfback position because of his kicking and passing abilities. He is by far the best in these two departments.

Huston and Coffey are some service as ball carriers last year and are back again. Others out for the place are: R. E. Clymer '30, fullback; W. J. Dunn '30, Robert J. Grady '32, D. F. Krebs '32, H. M. McKee '32, D. C. Morison '31, W. H. Nesser '31, C. E. Morison '31, and P. H. Weyer '31.

On the line, of course, Fesler, 5ft. 11½ in., 153, is assured of one regular end, while as a punter, Fouch, 5ft. 6 in., 145, is expected to be the regular. Fouch is a sophomore, weighing 268, seems to have one of the tackle positions certain. Fouch, 5ft. 6 in., 145, is expected to be the regular. Fouch is a sophomore, weighing 268, seems to have one of the tackle positions certain.

**Open Game Seen**  
From the first practice sessions conducted by Willaman it appears that an open game will be relied upon for greatest gains. The forward pass, a department in which Ohio State has shown for many years, has been one of the main practice features.

Several new faces are to be seen in the coaching staff besides that of Willaman. The coaching of the line is in charge of George Hauser, former University of Minnesota lineman. He came to Ohio State from Colgate. The backfield coaching is in charge of Donald Miller, who was added to the staff last spring, coming from the Georgia School of Technology where he aided the team in 1928.

## Princeton-Cornell Team to Visit England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Oxford and Cambridge's combined track team will have a chance to square up matters in 1930 with the combined Princeton and Cornell track team which will journey to England next year to meet the Britishers on July 12, according to an announcement by Prof. Charles R. Kennedy, chairman of the Princeton Board of Athletic Control, that the Princeton and Cornell team will make the trip.**

The American collegians defeated the Britishers last year at Travers Island, scoring a 9-0-3 victory. The meet next year will mark the final appearance in intercollegiate competition of Benjamin Van D. Hedges Jr., Princeton's captain, intercollegiate champion in the high jump and star performer for the Tigers in the pole vault, high hurdles and broad jump.

Only two games away from Columbus during the season, Princeton has six games at home. The remainder of the schedule:

Oct. 12—University of Iowa at Columbus; University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Indiana University at Columbus; University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; Northwestern University at Columbus; 16—Kenyon College at Columbus; 23—University of Illinois at Columbus.

## R. N. WILLIAMS WINS AT HOT SPRINGS

## Pare and Brunie Also Advance to Semifinals

**HOT SPRINGS, Va.—R. Norris Williams '29 of Pennsylvania completely mastered Richard W. Seabury, former Hot Springs titleholder, in the quarterfinal round of the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Homestead Tennis Club here Wednesday.**

Emmett J. Pare won from Dr. P. B. Hawk, 6-2, 6-2, in the second quarterfinal round match in singles, and H. C. Brunie defeated Alvin Man Jr., 6-3, 6-4, in the only other single match played Wednesday.

There were quite a number of men's doubles matches, but the women's doubles. In the men's division, R. N. Williams and Henry R. Guild paired to defeat H. Y. Lake and F. C. Bages at 6-1, 6-1.

**MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round**  
Emmett J. Pare defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk, 6-2, 6-2.  
H. C. Brunie defeated Alvin Man Jr., 6-3, 6-4.  
R. Norris Williams '29 defeated Richard W. Seabury, 6-1, 6-1.

**MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round**  
Cedric A. Major and H. C. Brunie defeated Alvin Man Jr. and Louis Coffin, 6-2, 6-2.  
P. B. Hawk and W. V. Hester defeated H. Y. Lake and M. Johnson, 6-4, 6-4.  
H. Y. Lake and G. C. Bages defeated R. N. Williams and H. R. Guild, 6-1, 6-1.

**WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round**  
Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. L. Bremer defeated Miss Mary Alice Walter and Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten, 6-2, 6-2.  
Miss Riddle Scott and Miss F. Freiling defeated Miss Florence Michel and Miss M. J. Spaulding, 6-2, 6-2.  
Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris and Mrs. W. Hester defeated Mrs. Cedric A. Major and Miss Thent Hassacker, 6-0, 6-0.

## ROCHESTER VICTOR ON ONLY THREE HITS

## Defeats Kansas City Nine by 4 Runs to 2

**ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—It is not often that the home team wins a ball game, but that is what happened here.** Rochester Wednesday as the Red Wings evened up the count of the little World Series at three, defeating Kansas City 4 to 2.

George Murray, starting pitcher for the American Association titleholders, pitched a complete game, allowing only three hits, but those were mixed just at the right time with three bases on balls and an error.

Two of the bases on balls and the misplay by Knothe, Kansas City shortstop, followed by Brown's hit gave Rochester two runs, like number three, in the sixth, when Murray issued Worthington, Rochester outfielder, a base on balls followed by a sacrifice fly.

Day went in to pitch for Kansas City in the seventh after Murray had been taken out for a pinch hitter. The Cardinals scored a 1 to 0 defeat in the third game at Kansas City with a brilliant bit of box work Wednesday. Only 20 men faced him in the game, but the Cardinals played pulling him out of a hole. Three of the seven hits off him came in the last inning, when the Blues rallied to send two men across the home plate.

**WORLD SERIES SUMMARY**  
STANDING OF THE CLUBS  
Philadelphia . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Chicago . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Pittsburgh . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Cleveland . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
St. Louis . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Detroit . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
New York . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Boston . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Washington . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Cincinnati . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Pittsburgh . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Cleveland . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
St. Louis . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Detroit . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
New York . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Boston . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Washington . . . Won 2, Lost 0  
Cincinnati . . . Won 2, Lost 0

## Three Major Games Dated in Coast Conference Race

## Southern California and Stanford Have Got Away to a Fine Start in Football Race—Montana Surprises Washington

## PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL

Team	W	T	L	P.C.
Southern California	2	0	0	1.000
Stanford	2	0	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1	.500
Idaho	1	0	1	.500
Washington State	0	0	0	.000
Oregon	0	0	0	.000
Oregon State	0	0	0	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	0	0	.000

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MOSCOW, Ida.—Three major games, each of which promises to be a thrilling encounter, headline this week's football activity in the Pacific Coast Conference. This week-end will be the third in succession that has seen all 10 Conference teams in action.

California, Washington State, and Idaho meet their first Conference opponents. All three major games will have bearing on the Conference championship. Despite the fact that Montana held Washington a 6-0 tie last Saturday, providing the big surprise of the day, the game at Seattle between the Washington and Southern California teams scheduled this Saturday for interest and significance. Montana, having proven twice that the Grizzlies are superior to any Montana team ever engaged in a coast race, elevated the Montana-Idaho contest to the class of major games. Two strong teams face each other at Berkeley, when Washington State meets California.

Because Washington was held by the Grizzlies hardly justifies a conclusion that the Huskies will fail easily before the Trojans. The Grizzlies, however, encountered several unfavorable circumstances, and the Grizzlies took full advantage of Washington's attack for the special benefit of the Southern Californians. Washington showed great power on attack, registering 17 first downs and 236 yards from scrimmage and passes to Montana's eight first downs and 178 yards. Washington almost set a record for yardage lost on penalties, having the ball set back a total of 105 yards.

## Montana Shows Up Well

Holding Washington to a tie score, in every way a "moral" victory for Montana, will lead the Grizzlies to greater effort against Idaho. The effect of the game also will be to make Washington prepare all the more seriously for Southern California. The Grizzlies, however, are in a fine position to advance to the Conference Merit Bowl. The Grizzlies, however, are in a fine position to advance to the Conference Merit Bowl.

**U. C. L. A. vs OREGON**  
U. C. L. A. . . . 0  
Oregon . . . 7  
U. C. L. A. . . . 0  
Oregon . . . 7

**WASHINGTON STATE vs IDAHO**  
Washington State . . . 0  
Idaho . . . 7  
Washington State . . . 0  
Idaho . . . 7

**MONTANA vs WASHINGTON**  
Montana . . . 0  
Washington . . . 7  
Montana . . . 0  
Washington . . . 7

## OTTAWA LISTS HOME GAME AWAY

## Hockey Schedule Like That of Last Year With Total of 144 Contests

The 1929-30 National Hockey League schedule, embracing a total of 144 games for the 10 teams, gives each club 22 games at home and 22 away, excepting in the case of Ottawa, which has listed one of its home games in Boston, making a total of 21 games on Ottawa ice and 23 away.

The schedule is much the same as last season with the league divided into the Canadian and American divisions wherein the division teams play each other six times, three at home and three away, while the interdivision contests are limited to four, with each opponent two at home and two away.

The season opens Nov. 14 with Canadiens at Ottawa, Chicago at Toronto and Boston at Detroit. Pittsburgh, the New York Americans, the Rangers, and the Bruins open the season on the road Thursday Nov. 14 at Detroit and from there they play at Toronto Nov. 16, and then return home to entertain the New York Rangers Tuesday Nov. 19 in the Boston Garden. There are four Saturday games listed at home, 23 away, and four away games in the schedule for the teams who play their last six games at home. The schedule:

Next to the Washington-Montana outcome, the Stanford victory was the big surprise on the coast last Saturday. It proved that the Southern California Conference is not as weak as it has been. It has Stanford to beat. Great power and a minimum of deception, literally the reverse of the 1928 Stanford affair, is built into the team. The offense is built around a half dozen first-class driving backs and behind a line that probably is the equal of any in the conference. The Stanford staff is headed by Coach Walter H. Rotherth, H. C. Smalling, fullback; assistant coach Bert Fleishacker, Jr. 30, quarterback; and H. L. Rotherth 30, halfback. In the Stanford line Walter Heinecke 30, center; and in the backfield Arthur Heinecke 30, fullback. The team has been turned in exceptional performance against Oregon. Rotherth carried the ball an average of 43 yards a try for a total of 192 yards. Oregon's



## GERMANY FEELS COMPETITION OF BRITISH COAL

Ruhr Owners Have Also Had to Face Recent Rise in Railway Freight

BERLIN—The report of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate for the business year ending March 31, 1929, has just been issued. The sales recorded during the period in question show a marked falling off as compared with the previous period. As the boom at that time was largely caused by the great coal strike in England and its consequences, this development is looked on as a not unnatural one.

In all markets, both in Germany and abroad, the Ruhr Coal Syndicate is now, according to the report, feeling the competition of British coal more and more. Under these circumstances, as might be expected, the Syndicate is more anxious than ever that an understanding with the British coal industry should be arrived at on some international basis.

The Ruhr Coal Syndicate says that it even seems as if the probability of an international understanding with the British coal industry is less than it was 12 months ago, the reason being that the British coal industry has during the past year made considerable progress not only in applying the system of trustification but also in rationalizing the industry, to say nothing of improvements in transport and taxation concessions which have been granted to it by the British Government. The Ruhr owners, on the other hand, says the report, have had to face a rise in railway freight in Germany during the period under review.

In criticizing the policy of the Ger-

man railways, which in October, 1928, raised the freight rates by 11 per cent, the report complains that this measure has acted together with the lower British freight introduced on the English railways, and made it possible for British coal to penetrate Germany and especially central Germany in considerably larger quantities than before. It has also to suffer from the competition of Upper Silesian coal, which has recently begun to push forward in the area between the Elbe and the Weser and into South Germany.

The report concludes by stating that Ruhr coal will have an even harder fight to hold its own when the Saar territory, as is sooner or later to be anticipated, becomes re-incorporated with Germany and begins to pour its coal into the Rhenish and south German areas.

## Poultry Farms Start on Pan-Soviet Scale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—L. M. Khinchuk, Soviet Deputy Commissar of Trade, intends during the coming winter to organize poultry farming on a "Pan-Soviet scale," according to a Times message from Riga.

The Commissariat of Agriculture, which recently drew up an elaborate scheme to make good the scarcity of meat by rearing rabbits as a state enterprise, has now concluded a contract with the Congress of Pioneer Children (the "Red" Boy Scouts), conferring on them the title of "Patrons of Poultry-Rearing," in return for which the Pioneers took a solemn oath to regard the hens of Soviet Russia, henceforth as their special care, to provide them with nests, to watch them, and, so far as possible, keep account of the number of eggs laid by each.

The Pioneers undertook to catch all the best hens and, with regard to their ownership, to send them to special "pedigree centers" to be established in each district.

It is officially stated that there are approximately 120,000,000 hens in the U. S. S. R. today, and that owing to the absence of "controlled" nests, three eggs a hen are on an average lost every year; the Pioneers will prevent the loss by close observation of the hens on collective farms and on about 25,000 private farms of "individual peasants" and by making for the hens about half a million "controlled nests."

## NAME 'WAR MINISTRY' DISCARDED BY DANES

COPENHAGEN—One of the changes already made in Denmark in connection with the disarmament question is that of the title of "Minister of War" to "Minister of Protection," which is now used by Lauritz Rasmussen, the present Minister, who has recently put forward the proposal for using 18,000,000 kroner for protection purposes. The proposal is similar to that presented in 1926, with a slight alteration in the naval program, but it will not exceed the amount allocated each year.

He acknowledges that the decisions of the Geneva and Hague conferences are included in the program.

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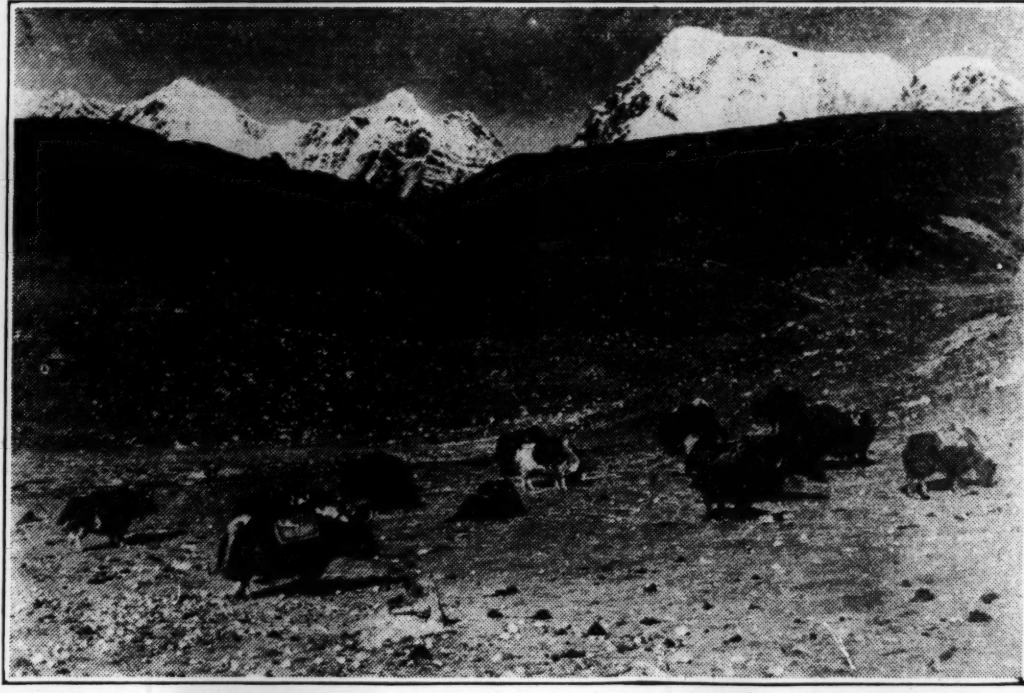
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## On Plateaus Guarded by Himalaya Peaks



Yaks Saddled as Caravan Animals in Southern Tibet. Courtesy of Roerich Museum.

## Herds of Wild Yaks in Tibetan Upland Seen by Roerich Party

By GEORGE N. ROERICH  
IV  
DESOLATE is the Tibetan upland. As far as the eye can reach—only rolling hills with swampy plains between them. During the day a burning sun scorches the faces of the travelers. A hot day is followed by an intensely cold night, during which rivulets and lakes are locked under a thin crust of ice. At times a violent wind sweeps across the upland, and carries clouds of dust and small stones that cut the face and change, as if by magic, the outward appearance of a man.

Few are the animals which roam over the vast expanses of Tibetan highlands. The mountainous country between the Dzungludun Mountains and the Gurbun Neiji chain is the native place of huge herds of wild yaks (Bos, grunniens). These huge, shaggy beasts graze freely on the large plains that lie between the mountain ridges. Tremendous herds of some 200 heads wander about the Tibetan no-man's land.

During our journey across the northern upland of Tibet, we often came across large black herds of these animals. Often we would camp on the banks of some mountain rivulet, and suddenly hear a tremendous noise of falling stones, as if in an avalanche. A crash, accompanied by the noise of falling stones, and the dull sound of hundreds of trampling hoofs. A huge black mass of yaks was coming down the steep slope of the mountain. In a few seconds the banks of the river were black with yaks. The yaks' heads graze on its banks and drink the fresh mountain water. With lowered horns ready to charge, stand the huge bulls, the guardians and leaders of the herd.

Yak hunting greatly occupies the North-Tibetan nomads. In late autumn and winter large parties of hunters start for the Tibetan highlands. For days they follow a yak herd, watching its movements and trying to surround an animal, which has wandered from its herd.

During such expeditions, the native hunters endure great hardships, often in snowdrifts. Hunting parties seldom carry tents, but spend the night completely buried in snow. Their horses, these hardy animals that live on dry meat, tsam-pa and tea leaves, stand beside their sleeping masters, their backs turned toward the raging wind. Such is the sight of a nomad temporary camp in Tibet.

Tibetan hunters generally believe that the wild yaks are disappearing. Large herds are encountered only in distant places, such as the Marco Polo Range, on the southern border of Tsaidam, or the vast and deserted plateau lands, situated north of the Great Lakes of Tibet. In the trans-Himalayas, the wild yak still haunts the higher mountain valleys and is encountered on great altitudes. During our crossing of the Sangmo Bertik Pass (about 20,000 feet), one of the highest mountain passes in the main chain of the trans-Himalayas, we had the unique chance to observe a large herd of wild yaks climbing a precipitous, almost vertical, mountain slope. It was a majestic sight to see these huge beasts slowly ascend the slope, with each step sending down into the roaring mountain stream stones and clouds of sand. For a moment their dark silhouettes stood clear on the transparent background of the Tibetan sky, then they disappeared behind the rocky wall.

It was a picture of wild Tibet, which always haunts the imagination of anyone, who has wandered across its unforgettable mountain expanses.

[This is the fourth of five articles on the Roerich American expedition in central Asia which have been appearing daily. The last will run tomorrow.]

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## VIENNA-PRAGUE TRADE FAIRS GET BIG CROWDS

Many Foreign Exhibitors Take Part in Great Mid-European Events

VIENNA—The trade fairs of Vienna and Prague, second in importance, in Central Europe, only to the long-standing Leipzig Fair, have proved conspicuously successful. This despite the fact that rumors of possible disturbances in Austria arising from the political crisis have presumably deterred some prospective visitors from coming to Vienna. Seventeen foreign states were represented among the exhibitors. The number of buyers from abroad showed a marked increase, particularly those from Greece, Italy, France and overseas.

New features were the first "Animal Fair," a cattle show, illustrative of agricultural developments in Austria—the international congress of shop-window managers, including showrooms with technical novelties in the way of artistic window dressing and a competition among store-keepers of the big thoroughfares of the city, an Egyptian section, an equestrian performance by the mounted police and an international sports meeting.

Business done gave satisfaction in most lines of trade and industry. Articles connected with industrial art, leather, gold, silver goods and toys fetched large orders. American engineering firms took considerable

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interest in a novel design for treating damp walls. The French section was such a success that it was decided to erect a special building to house a permanent French exhibition in this city.

The nineteenth sample fair held in Prague has benefited by the new facilities offered in the five-story palace which was opened only last spring and which is claimed to be the highest and most up-to-date structure of its kind. The attendance rose to 30 per cent above the average, the number of exhibitors 2850, setting up a record figure, including 500 foreign firms. The metal industry headed the list of orders which were mainly placed by Balkan, French and overseas customers.

A section called "Thrill in Household" attracted more than usual interest on the part of the public.

A great Oriental exposition is planned for next year and at some later date a Pan-Slav exhibition.

## Bulgaria Leads Way in Railway Profits

SOFIA—Bulgaria is almost the only Balkan state that can run its railroads at a profit, a fact which is partly accounted for by the big increase in the traveling public. Over 8,000,000 passengers rode on the Bulgarian trains last year and the average trip was 60 miles long. In 1914 only half as many people used the railroad service and each trip was only half as long, while 30 years ago only one person in ten rode on the cars yearly and then only for five miles.

Last year the Bulgarian railroads received an income of over 1,000,000,000 leva, about two-thirds of which came from freight; 750,000,000 leva went for expenses, by far the largest item in which was wages. This left a profit of 320,000,000 leva for the state, which means a return of 3 per cent on the capital invested. Traveling is cheap here—less than a cent a mile, third class.

Most of the cars are old, but next spring a large number of new ones will be put in circulation. Not very many "sleepers" are used and "dinners" are not very much patronized. The people find it pleasant to eat picnic lunches from homespun bandanas.

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THE MONITOR READER  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)  
1. Pearls, when at the north pole, could have walked around it—and therefore around the world.  
2. In New England in the seventeenth century pork was packed in barrels and sent abroad.  
3. J. G. Tarver of Abilene, Tex., who stands 8 feet 4 inches, and weighs 460 pounds.  
4. It can be made into a woman's black broadcloth coat.  
5. A Pan-Atlantic.

## PREHISTORIC FORTS IN AFRICA DISCLOSED

CAPE TOWN—Traces of a line of fortified towns stretching across South Africa from Sofala, in Portuguese East Africa, to Lake Ngami in the center of the Kalahari desert, have been found in old maps lately discovered in the possession of a Dutch family in South Africa.

These towns are believed to bear some relations to the Zimbabwe ruins, which are not far distant from the line, or possibly to a civilization long prior to them.

The native traditions are that these towns were the mining centers of the "Moon" people, which approximates to the traditions connected with Zimbabwe, so that it would appear that Dr. Frobenius is correct in thinking that a vast unknown nation of moon worshippers once inhabited both Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

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## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Eloise Decides

By CARLYN STEVENS

Part I  
 "H. MOTHER, you don't understand. When you were a girl things were so different. You see we were not tied to apron strings."

Eloise spoke courteously, but there was a decided edge to her voice. Cousin Thad looked up from the corner where he was working on the radio.

"Oh, I don't know that you really are so independent, Weezy," he said good-naturedly.

"What do you mean by that, Thad?" This time Eloise spoke sharply.

She loved her cousin dearly and looked up to him as several years her senior, and she greatly valued his good opinion. But sometimes what he said was disconcerting. Thad had brought up on the farm. Two years ago he had come to town to get a job and go to night school. He made his home with his aunt and uncle. Everyone liked Thad, but he didn't ever seem to have time to go about with Eloise and her set, and somehow he didn't always look at things in the way they did.

Thad was speaking. "It makes me laugh to hear you folks always talking about your independence. Why, you're the most hide-bound little bunch I ever saw."

Eloise's cheeks flushed. If there was one thing that the "set" prided itself upon more than anything it was its "freedom."

"That's too silly for words, Thad," she protested.

Thad's Opinion  
 "Oh, is it?" said Thad, still good-natured. "You know yourself, Weezy, you're just scared to death of your bunch—or what they are going to think of you. You all wear your hair the same, no matter how you look and cut your skirts of the same length and eat at the same places and go to the same shows. You don't dare to be yourselves. You haven't any more independence about you than rabbits. Maybe you're not tied to apron strings, but you are just glued to each other's."

Mrs. Dean had gone quietly on with her mending. She didn't often interfere when her young people were talking things out. She thought it did them both good to get each other's views. Thad had spoken quite as Eloise picked up her hat and coat preparatory to going up to her room.

"Well, Eloise, dear, if your heart is still set on going to Anita's house party, Father will let you go, but you are just glued to each other's."

"That's all right, Aunt Emma," Thad put in as a parting shot to Eloise as she left the room, "if Weezy only does decide for herself and doesn't let a lot of other people's half-baked opinions decide for her."

Even this didn't disturb Eloise now that she had won her point. She stood happily in front of her little dressing-table, looking at the radiant reflection that smiled back at her from the mirror. To have all the clothes she wanted and at the same time for once in her life—oh, it was wonderful! Already she was planning on a blue chiffon evening frock and maybe a pink taffeta—and

As Eloise plastered her pretty hair down with her hands into its flat little waves Thad's words came back to her. "You all wear your hair just like everyone else." It seemed as if the fluffy, little ringlets were protesting loudly to escape from a soft halo about the girl's face. However, they were ruthlessly packed down and tightly pinned into place. Eloise surveyed herself with approval. Yet, she looked exactly like any of the rest of the set. The hair mark was upon her. She was smart, she had style, she had the correct silhouette. She was able to live up to the demands of her little world.

Eager Preparations  
 Happy, thrilling days quickly passed while Eloise was making preparations for her trip. How she looked forward to the two wonderful weeks with her dearest friend, Anita Lester! While visiting her aunt in a distant city the summer before Eloise had met Anita, who was also visiting there. The girls had become fast friends. Ever since Eloise had returned home it had been "Anita this" and "Anita that," until the family had begun to hear her name with patient resignation.

Then the wonderful invitation to spend two weeks with Anita at her summer home. The crowning event of the visit would be a house-party made up of young folks down from the city. It sounded like fairyland. Eloise had thrilled with delight at the thought of it, but her family had not been so keen.

Mrs. Lester was a very wealthy widow. Anita an heiress in her own right. She was three years older than Eloise. Both she and her mother lived lives of worldly pleasure in a lavish luxury not very wholesome for their little 17-year-old daughter, so Father and Mother thought. They tried to persuade the girl that she would be out of her element—not at home with Anita and her friends.

But Eloise was determined to have her own way. So for several days the usually placid little home had been considerably disturbed by opposing opinions. At last Mr. and Mrs. Dean had withdrawn their objections. Eloise was growing up fast. Some things she would have to learn through her own experience. If she couldn't see the situation with their eyes of wisdom, if they withheld their consent, she would only be rebellious, not obedient. It was time, they felt, to let the little fledgling try the strength of her pinions. Now that the decision was made they would do all they could to see that she went happily.

What fun she and Mother had about

ping! Everyone seemed to enter into the spirit of it and sent gifts for the journey. Even Thad, whose money was hardly enough earned, generously gave her a handsome new purse.

At last the long-looked-for day of departure came. Eloise stood on the platform of the observation car, waving a happy good-bye to her family. A joyous, sparkling, radiant Eloise it was. As the train disappeared around the curve they lost sight of the dainty little figure and Mrs. Dean turned back to her car with a little sigh.

"She is so young and so pretty and so foolish, sometimes," she said.

"Don't you worry, Aunt Emma," Thad said heartily. "Weezy's got a dandy home back of her and lots of good sense, if she'll only use it."

"Yes," added Father, "and I believe she will if she's put to the test."

(To Be Continued)

## Letty, the Sparrow

Letty is a fledgling sparrow, and a very important member of the family. She has adopted. She was found hovering round the doorway of a London house, and was apparently so tame that the lady who watched her fully expected to see her hop in at the door. However, it turned out that no one there had any acquaintance with this little sparrow. So its new friend picked it up and drove away with it in her car. Having no facility for housing sparrows, she betwined her of a house where many animal waifs have found a home. And sure enough this little bird was taken in, and given a warm welcome.

She was named Letty. She is very young and always hungry but there could not be a happier little sparrow.

She answers to her name, and flies from one to another of the household, generally choosing the hand which holds the largest crumb.

Some day Letty may want to fly away, and join her sparrow friends outside, but meantime she remains with her human friends, teaching them many lessons by her trusting little ways.

Current Events

How Shall We Disarm?  
 GREAT BRITAIN'S Prime Minister landed in New York last Friday and received an enthusiastic welcome. His message of greeting is so clear a revelation of the character and ideals of this great humanitarian and lover of peace that it is given here for the benefit of those who have not already seen it.

At the moment of arrival I greet my hosts. His Majesty has honored me by telegraphing his good wishes for the success of a mission which I feel instinctively to have benefits far beyond the boundaries of our two countries. The United States and ourselves are really making an appeal by example to all nations to gather round a council board of peace. So that whilst cherishing their historical past and engaging in all the healthy activities of a great nation, they will remember the deeper work of a humane civilization. You almost make me afraid by the boundless hospitality you seem to be preparing for me. I hope I shall be able to your kindness. The problems of armaments are full of hidden difficulties. And a patient working at details in an atmosphere of mutual confidence is required to overcome them, and I crave a judgment from you as generously sympathetic as your welcome is to be generously lavish. When I return and it is all over, I pray that I shall leave behind me some memories which will make it easy for you to think well of Great Britain and be a reason for closer co-operation between your country and mine in the great causes of democracy and liberty which inspire the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.

President Hoover and his distinguished guest have already spent many hours together in conversation, and the results of their deliberations may prove to be of untold benefit to the world in the substitution of good will for fear and suspicion and in the taking of the first great forward step towards disarmament.

Already invitations have been sent out for a five-power naval conference in London, at which Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy will confer together on the question of naval disarmament. One of the most important subjects to be discussed at this conference will be that of the submarine, for while the United States and Great Britain would like to abolish the submarine altogether, France and Italy have generally held to the necessity of strong fleets of submarines in the Mediterranean.

Ramsay MacDonald's view of the London Conference is that it shall be the first step in a grand march toward peace and security through general disarmament. He has thought deeply on this subject and the main points of his conclusions are:

That the results of the London naval conference must be only the beginning of a general plan for disarmament. That Europe is disheartened over the many disarmament attempts. That there is a widespread feeling of power and the United States is

rekindle Europe's hopes for peace and that in this general disarmament plan the United States must lead the way by side with Great Britain or it will fail. The United States has the power to make or break any general disarmament plan.

That while the United States and Great Britain act in concert in this great movement there must be no alliance or suspicion of an entente between the United States and Great Britain. That in order to guard against this the results of the Hoover-MacDonald conversations should be thoroughly communicated to the other powers.

That Great Britain must necessarily be strongly influenced in its capacity to disarm by what the French and Italians do, and to a lesser extent by that of the Japanese in the Far East.

Therefore, in order that there be no suspicion of a secret alliance or purpose between the United States and Great Britain and to give the disarmament movement force and direction the results of the London conference should go before the League of Nations and be the basis of the foundation of an inspired plea for general disarmament on sea, land and air.

This all-important subject of general disarmament has, it is said, overshadowed all others in the discussions between the two great executives and it is understood that the President shares Mr. MacDonald's views.

Lessons From the World War  
 "There must never be another war," the Prince of Wales said at Portsmouth, addressing the "Post-War Brotherhood," an organization with 20,000 ex-soldier members and 22 separate branches. "During the World War," the Prince said, "we learned a lot of lessons, and I think you will agree that the most important one was that we should take very great care indeed that there should be no question of chance of another."

"Another big lesson we learned was the amazing advantages to be gained out of comradeship and good will."

"When you founded this brotherhood," the Prince continued, "you asked yourselves these questions: Why should the great spirit of comradeship end with the war? Why should it fade away into oblivion during the time of peace? Couldn't that great spirit be applied to post-war problems, social and industrial? And you found that the answer to your questions was most emphatically 'Yes,' and of course you were right, and the best proof that you were right is the way that your idea has caught on."

"Fellowship and good will are easy enough things to talk about, but you will not create and develop an organization, such as yours with merely vague and negative benevolence. Benevolence is a fine thing, but if kept in a watertight compartment, it is only a palliative. If fellowship and good will are to mean anything, you must think hard how you can translate those words into something positive and practical. Till now you must certainly seem to have done this. Through its nonparty, uncommunal and democratic character, your brotherhood is composed of men of every class and creed."

Their Roller Coaster  
 "A roller coaster!" they exclaimed, "Ooh, that would be great! But how can we build a roller coaster?"

"With ladders," Walter explained, "long ladders and boards from the back piazza. Sure, it will be easy!"

Just the right kind of ladders were found in Dad's barn. One was extended from the railing of the piazza to a clothes pole upright, somewhat lower down, and another from the clothes pole to the ground, making one small and one long steep drop. A rigid door supported by some boxes was placed in a slanting position, connecting the ladders. More short ladders along the ground forming curves and rises, completed the structure.

"But what can we use for a car?" "That's easy," Walter explained. "Down cellar is my old round runner sled. It will be just the thing to slide over the three-cent-a-wheelers!"

The sled was resurrected and a small tub firmly attached so that two could comfortably "ride the runners." Whee! The first ride was a success but the boys wanted more speed.

"Why can't we wax the runners?" Walter suggested.

That solved the problem and with the added speed, something of the thrill of a real roller coaster was experienced.

News began to spread of Walter's roller coaster in his backyard playground. Each day brought another



Upper Left—Playground's Popular Homemade Cable Slide. Upper Right—Orange-Box Automobile With Rumble Seat, Smart and Serviceable. Below—Walter Chisholm, Leader of the Playground, With Two Youngsters, on Their Roller Coaster.

## Planning a "Homemade Playground"

How a Malden Boy and His Chums Spent the Summer

HAVE you ever wished you had a playground right in your own back yard, a real playground, with swings, seesaws, horizontal bars and other apparatus? Have you ever wished you had a roller coaster, with drops and curves, and lightning speed? And have you ever wished you had a miniature automobile, with a rumble seat and headlights? In the yard of a Malden, Mass., boy, these and many other wishes have come true. He calls it his "backyard playground," and it is open to all the boys in the neighborhood.

Walter Chisholm, who is 13 years old, was inspired to build the playground through watching the doings of "Our Gang," whose clever antics we have all seen in the "movies." Many times Walter saw Parina, Joe, Wheeler, and the rest, turn an ordinary backyard into a playground of delights for the children. "Why couldn't I do something similar?" thought Walter. And so he and his many chums have literally "turned the yard upside down" this summer with new inventions, contraptions, and rigmorals.

They have had circuses, carnivals, air and kite meets, auto shows, horseshoe tournaments, tumbling, and even a circus exhibit. They have built a roller coaster and a cable slide. With all these unique attractions it is not surprising that the playground has been a very popular place for entertainment during the summer vacation, and boys from all over the town have shared the fun. Now that school has once more called them back, Walter has decided to suspend all major activities on week days, but to supply a moderate and limited program on Saturdays.

Walter and his chums manage the playground traps and have charge of all operations. They tell of a very successful and profitable summer. Just as soon as school was over in June they formed a club. Walter was elected president. They held regular weekly meetings in their tent and charged three cents a wheel for dues. At the meetings they talked over various plans to make a playground. Original ideas, like those of "Our Gang" boys, were what they wanted. At the first meeting Walter brought the question of roller coaster before the members.

One of their favorite hobbies is building automobiles. Sport coupes, racers, roadsters of all kinds and sedans, and with real glass, too. Walter has a racer, a sport coupe with a rumble seat. The chassis is convertible and if he doesn't want the coupe, he can change to the racer, all in a jiffy. The rumble seat is made to open and close, and was once mother's bread tin.

Some of the automobiles have real headlights and spotlights. Others have headlights made from a preserve jar with a candle inside. Many hours were spent in building and rebuilding their automobiles until each was a "prize" and the admiration of the neighborhood.

They also made model airplanes and kites and had "meets" as another feature of their playground activities.

Their tent, too, is a favorite pastime. It serves as the official headquarters for their club. They often sleep and eat in it. On rainy days, they spend many happy hours scheming and arranging events.

Parents of the children were always ready to give the boys anything they needed to make the playground. They were grateful that their boys could play in this large yard, away from the street and automobiles. It did not take money to make Walter's "backyard playground." Just constructive thoughts in rigging up homemade apparatus in the right way. He is planning to run the playground next summer and is already getting ideas for more amusements and bigger events. His playground is inspiring other boys who have large yards to turn them into similar places for their friends and neighbors.

The boys enjoy their school as well as their play, and recently Walter was elected president of his class. At home, too, Walter has often built something useful for his mother in the kitchen or elsewhere. In the winter months he and his chums rig up telegraph and telephone sets and talk back and forth from their rooms, and in Walter's cellar they build model boats.

## An Indian Cadmus

AS IS peculiarly fitting in America, an Indian is one of those honored in Statuary Hall at Washington. And now can you guess who the Indian is and why he is honored?

Your mind will run through the few Indian names that you know. Pocahontas, but she was a woman, and simply saved another. Powhatan, her father, had some stately and generous traits, but nothing worthy of immortalizing. Osceola fought bitterly and bravely, but the image is not his. Geronimo and Sitting Bull, you may recall, but they were merely warriors. Perhaps Jim Thorpe, the great athlete comes to mind, but it is not to mere athletes and warriors that such statues are dedicated.

This Indian appears not as a great chieftain or man of war; he, an American aborigine, is a man of letters, and that in actuality. For he constructed for the Cherokee a written language of 86 characters and formulated the scattered dialects of the tribes into one tongue.

Although the father of Sequoia was a white man, Sequoia himself was born among the Cherokees of Georgia of a Cherokee mother and was in every sense an Indian. He grew up with their customs, knew their language only and had never attended school.

Sequoia first taught his alphabet to his daughter, not being of those who denied education to women. But the alphabet and language was soon adopted by the tribe.

As a written language is probably the mightiest bond that can exist for a people, Sequoia's great work may be what welded the Cherokees into a nation and made them a power that the United States was bound to consider and treat with honor.

But Sequoia was also a poet. To him came great dreams, vast imaginings, hopes of a mighty Indian nation. He had moved onward with the Cherokees from Georgia to what is now Oklahoma, and tales had come to him of a beautiful land of sun and shine in that far West, where, as yet, the white man was not dominant.

Did he dream that into this land he might lead his people, and there build an empire far from the scorching pale-face? At any rate, when 76 years old, Sequoia left forlorn the log house he had built with his own hands near the present Muldrow, Oklahoma, and began his pilgrimage into the unknown West.

Of his movements in California little is known, but that the Indians there knew and honored him seems assured, although they were of widely scattered tribes and had no common language.

Sequoia is thought to have passed on in the desert, his dream of the red man's dominion an unfulfilled hope, but this did not happen before he had seen the mighty trees of California, and they had been named in his honor, the Sequoias.

That a form in Statuary Hall should commemorate the achievements of this greatest of all Indians is well, but a far more fitting and fancy-stirring memorial to the wonderful red man will persist so long as those towering redwoods, the Sequoia Gigantea, shall endure in the Golden State.

## Cable Slide

The cable slide was an arrangement of a cable and pulley which extended from the barn to a pole in the rear of the yard. An old automobile tire was used for the "cable car."

With the proceeds received from the playground and with contributions of cake and candy from mothers of the boys, a "winding up party" was held at the close of the summer season. Neighbors and others who enjoyed watching the activities of the boys, joined the happy group. Even the banquet table, which was set up in the yard under a large tree, was built by the inventive boys.

Walter and his chums are always active and are constantly building all sorts of things up original ideas. They have spent nearly every minute of the summer vacation in their own back yard. It has served every purpose and has been their only place of amusement. Each week saw some new arrangement or improvement in the roller coaster or the cable slide.

One of their favorite hobbies is building automobiles. Sport coupes, racers, roadsters of all kinds and sedans, and with real glass, too. Walter has a racer, a sport coupe with a rumble seat. The chassis is convertible and if he doesn't want the coupe, he can change to the racer, all in a jiffy. The rumble seat is made to open and close, and was once mother's bread tin.

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## The Mail Bag

Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Perhaps the readers of this column would be interested to hear of a meeting of Mail Baggers which took place at my home last week. There were seven Mail Bag friends gathered together. The girls came from New Jersey, from West Medford, Holyoke, Quincy, Wellesley, and Cotuit, Mass., and we certainly had an interesting time. We all know a few of the same girls, and so looked at Mail Bag photograph albums. Then, one of the girls is studying for the stage, and has been at a summer school of dramatics. So she gave us a selection from "The Taming of the Shrew."

But the most interesting and inspiring feature of this meeting was that, with the exception of two, we were able to attend The Mother Church service on Sunday evening, together. It was a very beautiful experience, and one I shall always remember.

I am so grateful to the Monitor which is making it possible for us to make such delightful friendships, not only with girls in our own country, but with girls in all countries of the world.

[That mail bag has been a beautiful experience, Gladys—Ed.]

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia  
 Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to The Christian Science Monitor Mail Bag, although I often read the letters which appear in that column and find them very interesting.

Brisbane is the capital city of Queensland and is situated on the banks of the Brisbane River, about 20 miles from its mouth. A great number of vessels from overseas visit this port and it is very interesting for people who are fond of ships. From where we live I can watch all ships that berth at the town wharves.

It is the beginning of our spring here, and the apple and peach trees are coming out in bloom, making a glorious landscape.

I am 19 years of age and attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sunday School, Brisbane, and am always grateful for this privilege. I should be very pleased to correspond with girls about my own age in any country.

New Westminster, B. C., Canada  
 Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading some of the interesting letters in the Mail Bag and decided that I, too, should like to write. I am 18 and in my third year at high school. I play in the school orchestra as well as in an orchestra which will play over the radio.

One of the chief industries of British Columbia is lumbering. I am very interested in logging camps and lumber mills and find a visit to them very educational.

New Westminster is situated twelve miles from Vancouver, in the Fraser Valley. Last winter the Fraser River froze sufficiently for skating. It was quite an unusual event for us as winters are not generally cold enough for many sports of that kind.

I should like to correspond with boys 16 or 17 years of age, and if my letter is published I hope I may hear from other parts of the world.

Los Angeles, California  
 Dear Editor:

Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have already gained a friend through it. I wish to gain many more friends, though, so I am sending this letter in the hope that I shall receive a number of replies.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for seven years and I am certainly grateful for this privilege.

Los Angeles is not far from the beaches and I have visited them many times. There is a beautiful park at Point Fermin, not very far from here, that overlooks the ocean. The park is at the top of a small cliff, and there are beautiful flowers and mosses growing down the side of the cliff.

I have visited Yosemite National Park in California and, although I was quite small at the time, I remember distinctly many beautiful scenes there. The big redwood trees near Yosemite, too, are something I shall never forget.

I should love to correspond with girls my age (18) and exchange post cards and pictures.

Ellen F.

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you how much I enjoy reading the Monitor. The Home Forum page I find especially interesting and helpful. I have always attended the Christian Science Sunday School until recently and I almost regret that I am now too old for that branch of the work.

My mother, my sisters and I spent our summer vacation on Balboa Island, which is about 50 miles from Los Angeles, our home city. In the summer the bay is dotted with small boats of all descriptions, motor boats, sail boats, canoes and speed boats, and one never tires of watching them. It is like an ever-changing picture, which holds one's attention by the hour.

I should like very much to correspond in English with some girl about my own age (20) in France, Germany or in England. I am studying piano and voice, am very fond of art, and have spent some time studying interior decoration.

Caryl K.

Lakewood, Ohio  
 Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am writing to tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor, and especially the Mail Bag. I am 17 years old and am a student at Lakewood High School. I was born in Ohio but have been abroad and have lived in Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Florida.

Until recently I was a Girl Scout and summered at their camp. This year I remained at home and read and swam most of the time. I am now getting ready for school in which I am a junior. I especially enjoy English, history, sports, and art.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for 11 years and most of my friends also go there. I should like to correspond with some girls of my own age. I should particularly like foreign letters as I am studying commercial geography. I hope that you will add my name to the list of those who would like to receive letters.

Josephine T.

The following would like to receive letters:  
 Betty B. (12), Independence, Kan.—Especially from abroad.  
 Louise F. (13), River Edge, N. J.—Interested in stamps.  
 Jocelyn W. (14), Dallas, Texas.  
 Liselotte W. (15), Hamburg, Germany.  
 Annette DeB. (16), Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Myer Day (16)—Especially from foreign countries.  
 Elizabeth P. (17), Oakland, Calif.  
 Evelyn S. (18), Newport, R. I.  
 Martha B. (19), Steubenville, Ohio.  
 Eileen P. (20), Wellesley, Mass.—From Hawaii, Spain, China, Japan, India.  
 Nellie R. (Indianapolis, Ind.)—Interested in drawing and sports.

## air-minded art-minded business-minded

RIGHT now are you planning a career in the clouds, like Lindbergh, or will you woo the footlights? Does business beckon? Or mechanics?

These days there are so many interesting and successful vocations that being idle just isn't being done!

You who are planning careers will find the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor helpful. The schools and colleges listed in the Monitor cover nearly every vocation young men and women are interested in. Consult these advertisements freely, and, if

you wish, write us for any other information you may want.

Educational Advertising appears in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor  
 A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Traveler's Return

"THE best of going away is in getting home again." This was once a paradox with a touch of ironic epigram, but it is also a fact of experience discovered anew by thousands in every year. If the love of home is growing and local patriotism increasing among us in these days, as many signs indicate that they are, one of the reasons may be the steady increase of travel far and wide. The excursions of a wise traveler into foreign lands, so far from luring his affections astray, do but bind him closer to the scenes that his infancy knew; and indeed he might even go away from home with the deliberate and primary intent of winning and bringing back the fresh vision that makes old things new, familiar things strange, and all things beautiful.

Discovery is often exciting, but it is seldom teach and reveal so much as we learn in rediscovery. One returns home after a long absence with something like the multiplied and quickened discernment in which one rereads a familiar book, gaining new impressions but chiefly enriching the old. The eyes that see most deeply are those that have been bathed in strangeness and come back with the advantages gained by distance to what they have always known. It is said that a man once set sail from London to explore the world, and that he saw many wonderful things on his voyage through all the climates, but the only real discovery that he made was that of the wonder of London itself as he sailed back up the Thames.

Who sees the homeland best, most accurately, with warmest affection? Not the newcomer stranger and not those who never leave it, but the traveler just home from overseas. There is a brief period just following his return when his impressions are worth more than those of any other observer. Odysseus after his twenty years of toil and wandering far from home looked at his little rocky Ithaca, we may be sure, with devouring eyes. Marco Polo, slipping into Saint Mark's Basin one morning after a long sojourn in Cathay, saw that vision of the Piazza and Duomo, fragile as a dewdrop and colored like the wreck of a rainbow, as none of the stay-at-home Venetians had ever seen it. No one who has had a similar experience can fail to thrill in sympathy with Joachim du Bellay's famous sonnet, even when reading it in a crude translation: "Happy is the man who, like Ithacas he that captured the golden fleece, has made a long voyage and has then returned, rich in memories and in thought, to dwell among his own for the rest of his days."

Happy indeed is such a man, not only because the stress of travel is now over and because he is now greeting old friends but for the further reason that he seems for a time to be set above the lower stations from which other men take their partial views. His "patriotism" in every good sense of the word, is probably keener than ever before, yet he smiles down upon the petty prejudice with which some of his compatriots seek to justify their love of country. They cannot love their country too

much or even enough to suit his wishes, and yet he could ask that they might cease to whet their affections for their own land upon an ignorant dislike of those other countries that he has grown to love. The familiar landscape of home is seen by him at first through a haze or screen of other landscapes far away, so that it is as though he were seeing two countries at once, one behind the other. Speech, costume, architecture, manners, rhythms of movement, the very look of the faces that he sees in the streets, are at once familiar and strange; and their strangeness compels him to observe them sharply, perhaps for the first time. He feels with delight that he is part and parcel of all that he sees about him, but at the same time he can preserve for a little while the impartial attitude of the spectator.

Not only does the homecoming traveler see more deeply into familiar things than strangers can ever see and more discerningly, too, than those who are dulled by custom; he sees with an affection that can be attained, perhaps, only by temporary separation. For months, or it may be for years, he has been remembering the sights and sounds of home with an ever-increasing sense of devotion, and out of such devotion as his all deeper understanding comes. If he is returning to America, let us say after two years or more abroad, the first few weeks following his arrival are a constant succession of surprises and little shocks of delight. Minute and hidden characteristics of his own country, together with broad and apparent traits that he had never noticed before, surge in upon him. He finds that America has an odor, or rather a whole gamut of odors, peculiar to herself, and that is something that a thousand years of residence in America alone would never have taught him. He finds that she has a sky of immeasurable loftiness, sunlight like molten gold, dawns and sunsets vivid beyond comparison, horizons incredibly distant and clear. For the first time, it may be, he realizes that the summer night in America is musical with ten thousand insect voices, and he can give thanks for these when coming directly from a land where only "the moping owl does to the moon complain." He sees that the landscapes of America differ from those he has recently known by a breath and vigor and freedom, by a sort of disorderly lounging strength. This that he has before him is a bluff, hearty, virile land, not yet subdued, untamed and perhaps untamable; yet there is something shy and withdrawn about it at the same time, something not fully revealed, essentially poetic. It is a country, he feels assured, in which many poets will yet sing many noble songs, for there is mystery here and an allurements that draws the heart. And if he returns in the autumn so as to see the wave of color surge up from the crimson sumacs into the golden hickories and on to the maples robed in scarlet splendor, then he knows to the full the brave dreaming heart of his own land.

Such a man, during his years abroad, has been trying to fit himself into a picture already painted; here he is given his chance to make a picture of his own. Here he is no longer a mere spectator but a participant. He may have stood to gaze before a thousand celebrated landscapes of Europe, admiring and even thrilled by each in turn; but here the beloved country reaches out her maternal arms and takes him to herself. This is somewhat different from cold spectatorial admiration. This is the love of home. Deeply thrilling and compelling is this sentiment of return, so that we can almost forgive Shakespeare's Richard II his theatrical gesture of stooping to kiss the English soil when his first landing after a campaign in Ireland. The homecoming finds himself laying his hand for a moment on this familiar tree and that. The worn and homely faces of the hills have an air of greeting him, the brook whose summer- and spring-time voices he has so long heard only in memory speak to him now in their own tones, and he could sit beside them day after day to listen. The blue-jay's cry in the yellowing woods, the flicker of a kingfisher's wing, the rustle of the sycamore, the bottomless blue of the gentian clusters and sun-bleached blue of the aster-masses "like a smoke upon the hills"—all one had forgotten, almost, how fair these things are, how deeply rooted in the heart, how dear.

Verily, the best thing about going away is in getting home once more.

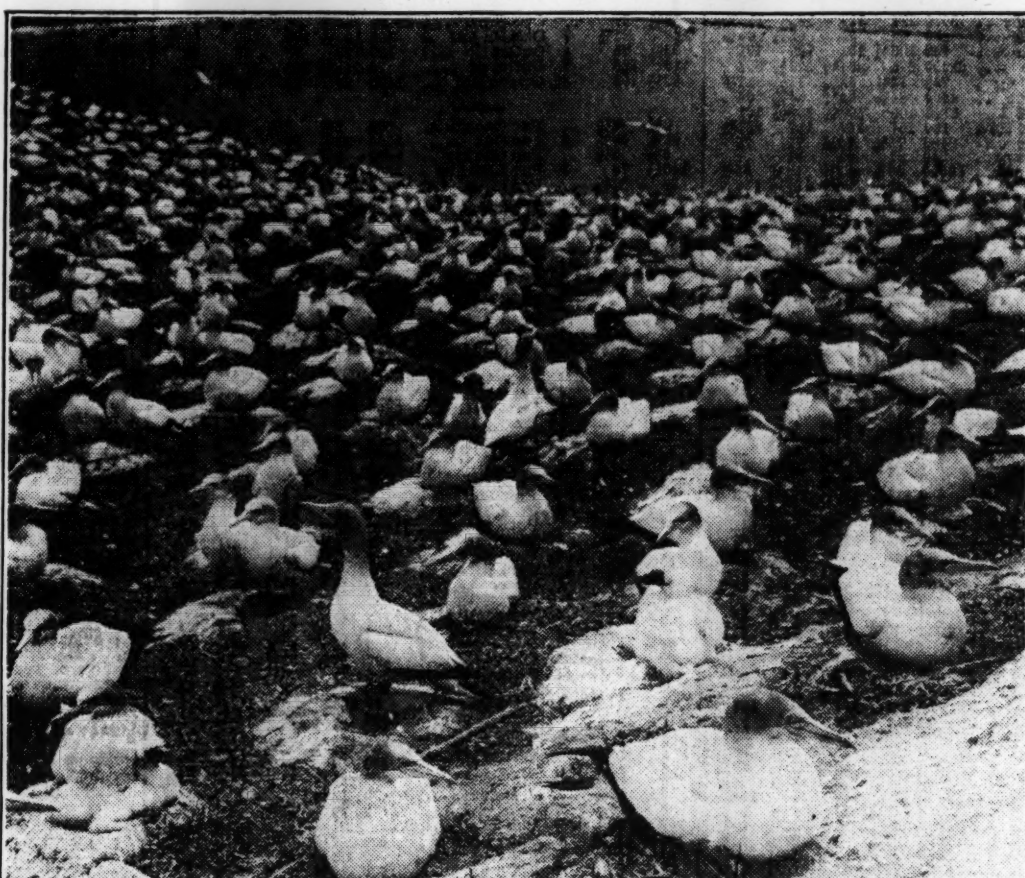
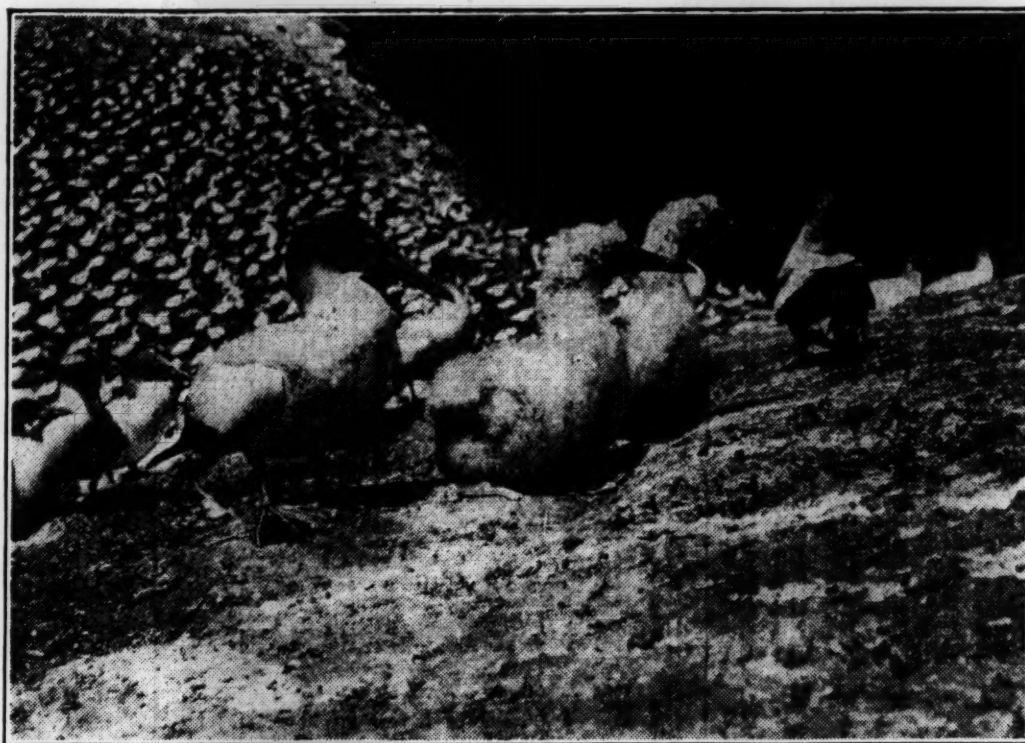
## End of the Summer

They have started out together in the bright October sunshine, For the last of summer's ramblings; For the last good-bye to summer; Ere they part for town and college; For the long work of the winter; Where they learn to wrest from nature All the secrets of her bounty; Which she hides in strength and beauty Of her mountains and her streams. And I hear their voices calling To the dogs which follow after, Plunging, careless, through the bracken; Starting rabbits 'neath the nut trees Turning yellow in the sunlight. Drooping down their rusted burdens— As they pick and laugh and pass.

And I hear them as they murmur Of the winter and their studies; Of the halls so soon to claim them; And their voices soft like bells, Slipping gently down the passage Of the softly falling years. They are lying in the bracken, On the scented, thyme turf; Dreaming of the great hereafter, When they conquer all the giants; For the whole world is before them, And the earth within their grasp.

Now the sun has sunk in splendor; Sunk upon the burnished moorland, In its floods of red and gold; And I hear their voices calling To their dogs as they stride homeward; Leaping through the tarnished bracken, Rusty gold and golden rust. They are going forth to conquer And their voices still are chiming Down the years; and here I hearken; They and I, the same forever; I and they, the past and present; And the future, yet to be.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.



The Gannets of Cape Kidnappers, New Zealand.

## Gannets in New Zealand

STANDING beneath the avenue of Norfolk Island pines that grow so profusely along the sea front at Napier, New Zealand, you can see a white area on the cliffs at Cape Kidnappers, away at the southern end of Hawkes Bay. This spot is the only gannet nesting place in the world that is situated on the mainland; all others are on islands, and most of them inaccessible.

No picnic can portray the shimmering glory of the summer sea and the pinnacles of the cape crowned with wheeling gannets on the wing and thousands of other gannets patiently incubating their eggs or at the various domestic affairs that fall to a gannet's lot. There are six thousand miles of Pacific Ocean between this spot and Valdivia on the coast of South America straight ahead.

The visitors, having feasted their eyes, proceed down the narrow, hazardous track to the nesting ground. The greatest surprise to the uninitiated is that the gannets do not leave their nests when people approach. In fact, when the birds are incubating, or when the chicks are young, the sitting birds have to be forcibly pushed off the nests.

To see the birds in all stages of development, the visit should be made in January (summer in the Southern Hemisphere). A rough esti-

mate of the number of nests is two thousand, that represents four thousand adult birds and two thousand chicks.

The nests are drawn up in regular lines, and it is quite amusing to note the passage of a bird from the center to the outside. It scrambles along in ungainly fashion to an accompaniment of pecks from its neighbors, for the gannet does not rise from a flat surface, but scrambles to the edge and glides off to space. The gannet's nest is merely a conical mound or depression in the hillside. The nesting material is seaweed. One egg is laid, and is incubated by both parent birds in turns. In about six weeks' time out comes the chick, a poor, naked little thing of a slate color. It grows rapidly and in about fourteen days is completely covered with white down. Dark, white-tipped feathers now begin to push their way through the down, and at seven weeks the chick has a handsome speckled coat.

Some birds have their feet firmly planted on their eggs or chicks. The gannet has a motto: "If you have a good egg, keep your foot on it." There is no need for this procedure at Cape Kidnappers, but a study of other nesting grounds shows that many of them are on very precipitous rocks and cliffs, so that on many occasions there is good reason to keep a good hold of the egg.

The gannets at Cape Kidnappers begin to arrive in August. In 1924 they were later than usual and the rumor was circulated that the gannets had "deserted" their usual haunt. The truth was that the fish were late coming into the bay, and the gannets, being wise old birds, did not commence their domestic affairs till supplies for the larger were assured. The nesting ground is deserted by the end of April.

The most persistent question concerning the gannets is where do they migrate to? The answer being that they do not migrate, but distribute themselves over the ocean wherever food is to be found, till the call comes to mate again.

The nesting place at Cape Kidnappers, being so easily reached and the gannets the easiest possible photographic subject of birds of the wild, it is likely that the gannet is the most photographed bird in New Zealand.

## Spenser Typical

Spenser is the typical Elizabethan, and his qualities are those of clarity, tranquility and decorative effect. His poetry is overlaid, as it were, with a glaze of pure beauty, his visions lapped in a crystalline atmosphere, steeped in a still, bright light. They are not visionary in the sense that they are cloudy and vague. They are, for the moment you see them, clear-cut and colored. Only they are remote. You can run your fingers over the glaze, and everywhere it is smooth and even. You cannot touch them any more than you can touch the world of images seen in a mirror. —From the Introduction to "The Poems of Walter Raleigh." Edited by AGNES M. C. LATHAM.

## The Moon's Pathway

When day has turned to dusk, steal tiptoe along the cliff path in the dark, to find the mother-of-pearl pathway made by the moon. For when the moon shines high, and the sky is quietly smooth like soft green silk, the pathway of mother-of-pearl appears—glimmering, shimmering, pink and blue and green—creeping across the water and up the shore, through the still, still night. Little pools are there, of mother-of-pearl they seem with the moonbeams playing on them, shaped like tiny shells in the sand. In a cool, wonderful world, with stars for company.

Along the cliff path one hears the hushed breathing of the night, so still it is. It is like standing tiptoe on the top of the world, with all the stars molting far below. There is a little cove around the point, and there the moonbeams run over the smooth sand. See the opal tints of the moonlight reflected in still water, hear the faint sound of breaking waves, and smell the warm scent of heather on the cliff; sweet scents and sounds of night.

The moon will fade away; in a little while the world will cease to be filled with pearly paths, and radiance will wait the glory of the day. Creep back, and stretching waving hands over the still water, whisper farewell to the still glory, and the restfulness, and pass along the cliff path by the unmoving sea without a sound. For night is stillness, and calmness, when all the clamor of the world has ceased, and light is neither heat nor cold, and other voices can be heard, and color is mother-of-pearl woven of opal tints indescribable, and the cliff path, rugged and rough by day, becomes the pathway of the moon.

## Labrador Trails

The scenery at this point was particularly fine, with a rugged, wild beauty that could hardly be surpassed. Below us the great, bald snow hills loomed very close at hand, with patches of snow glistening against the black rocks of the hills, as the last rays of the setting sun kissed them good-night. Nearer by was the more hospitable wooded valley and the shining river, and above us the lake, placid and beautiful, and beyond it the line of low sand hills of the miniature desert we had crossed. One of the snow hills to the northwest had two knobs resembling a camel's back, and was a prominent landmark. We christened it "The Camel's Hump."

Heretofore the stream had been taking a generally southerly direction, but this river flowed to the northwest, which was most encouraging, for running in that direction it could have but one outlet—the Nascaupe River.

A portage in the morning, then a short run on the river, then another portage around a shallow rapid, and we were afloat again on one of the prettiest little rivers I have ever seen. The current was strong enough to hurry us along. Down we shot past the great white hills, which towered in majestic grandeur high above our heads, with immense heaps of debris which the frost had detached from their sides lying at their base. The river was about fifty yards wide, and in its windings in and out among the hills almost doubled upon itself sometimes. The scenery was fascinating. One or two small lake expansions were passed, but generally there was a steady current and a good depth of water. "This is glorious!" some one exclaimed, as we shot onward, and we all appreciated the relief from the constant portaging that had been the feature of our journey since leaving the Nascaupe River.

The first camp on this river was pitched upon the site of an old Indian camp, above a shallow rapid. The many wigwag poles, in varying states of decay, together with paddles, old snowshoes, broken sled runners, and other articles of Indian traveling paraphernalia, indicated that it had been a regular stopping place of the Indians, both in winter and in summer, in the days when they had made their pilgrimages to Northwest River Post. Near this point we found some beaver cuttings, the first that we had seen since leaving the Crooked River.

Babewendigash (River) soon carried us into a large lake expansion, and six hours were consumed paddling about the lake before the outlet was discovered. At first we thought it possible we were in Seal Lake, but I soon decided that it was not large and its shape did not agree with the description of Seal Lake that Donald Blake and Duncan McLean had given me. . . .

We had two more portages before we shot the first rapid of the trip, and then camped on the shores of a small expansion just above a wide, shallow rapid where the river swung around a ridge of sand hills. In the morning we climbed the ridge, and walked along its top for a mile or so, to view the rapid, and suddenly, to the westward, beheld Seal Lake. It was a great moment, and we took off our hats and cheered. . . .

The upper part of the rapid was too shallow to risk a full load in the canoe, so we carried a part of our outfit over the ridge to a point where the river narrowed and deepened, then ran the rapid and picked up our stuff below. Not far from here we passed a hill whose head took the form of a sphinx and we noted it as a remarkable landmark. Stopping but once to climb a mountain for specimens, at twelve o'clock we landed on a sandy beach where the Babewendigash River empties its waters into Seal Lake. We could hardly believe our good fortune, and while Pete cooked dinner I climbed a hill to satisfy myself that it was really Seal Lake. There was no doubt of it. . . .

The fire burned low. Only a few glowing coals remained, and as they blackened my picture dissolved. The aurora, like a hundred searchlights, was whipping across the sky. The forest with its hidden mysteries lay dark beneath. A deep, impenetrable silence brooded over all. From "The Long Labrador Trail," by DILLON WALLACE.

## On Tireless Wing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE story is told of a young eagle that was put among the chickens in a barnyard, where it was fed and in every way treated as a chicken. A naturalist asked if he might not give the bird an opportunity to fly, but the owner contended that the eagle had virtually become a chicken and would never fly. It was agreed to test the eagle. The naturalist held the bird up so that it might stretch forth its wings. Instead of doing so, the eagle looked down at the chickens pecking at their food and alighted among them. Knowing the way of birds, the naturalist rose early the next morning and carried the eagle out of the town to the foot of a mountain. He lifted it high, facing the rising sun; and suddenly with a note of joy the bird rose into the air. Mounting higher and higher, it disappeared from view and never returned to the barnyard.

Like the eagle in this story, men have a heritage not always recognized, which enables them to soar above limiting mortal beliefs into the unlimited freedom of spiritual understanding. Rising on wings of faith, they can go forth unfeathered, joyous, free. By acknowledging the truth about man as God's likeness, thought rises above the material sense of sin and suffering, and the belief in an existence apart from God is abandoned as unreal. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 88) Mary Baker Eddy says: "The atmosphere of mortal mind constitutes our mortal environment. What mortals hear, see, feel, taste, smell, constitutes their present earth and heaven; but we must grow out of even this pleasing thralldom, and find wings to reach the glory of supersensible life; then we shall soar above, as the bird in the clear ether of the blue temporal sky."

Christian Science teaches that, as John says, "Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." The real man is the idea of God and cannot be separated from the Mind that made him. He is incapable of sin, sickness, and death, for he has his being in God, infinite good. He has no life, power, or intelligence of his own.

## Dalmatia

The little liner steams along among the islands. Over the still blue sea. Beyond the coasts rise mountains, pale pearl and pink in the sunlight.

Rocky precipitous. Every now and then a village draws near out of distance, With shining cream-white houses climbing the hill; And a slender tall thousand-year-old church-tower. Lifting out of the past. Then a bell rings, and the boat ties up to a white stone pier. And there's chatter of welcome in Slavic and much laughter. And landing and embarking. And soon the little liner slips away again. And moves on.

At last it is Ragusa on her cliffs. Behind her rusty old medieval walls; Ragusa the formidable, Ragusa the beautiful. Her strong fortress is a goal for tourists.

Her moat is a garden. And bathes splash in the sea. Around her impregnable towers.

—HARRIET MONROE, in Poetry. A Magazine of Verse.

## Friend Ship, Ahoy!

Now there is something very natural about it all. To begin with, it is an actual ship, a three-masted sailing ship, and the salt seems to cling to it. Then there are three veritable sailors on board. Two monkeys, very much alive-o, roam the deck and give it an Eastern air, and a loud macaw screeches in the bow. It is not easy to believe that this is London when he sees all his feathers. Yet it is Thames water and not the sea that laps round the vessel where it lies at anchor. To leave Charing Cross behind you, you need but to turn your back, forget that it is London, and run between you and the shore and be at sea. When the night comes it is better still—you are in a harbor full of twinkling lights; Genoa, New York, anywhere. A passing tug (on the River Thames!) jeweled red and green, sets the water dancing with a thousand diamond ripples. It makes a tiny swell and the ship goes up and down.

It is hard to leave the night and the innumerable company of the stars, but there are wonderful things below. The act of descending is difficult indeed, for the companionway is ladder-like in its steepness. The only way to encounter it is to leave dignity on deck and climb down crabwise. The reward is to the valiant, for here is a treasure-house. The night and the stars look down into it from above, and the moon peering down sees many a curious thing. Walls hung with the likenesses of every kind of ship that has sailed the salt seas, brigantine and sloop, cutter and lugger and felucca. A bottle, and in it a four-masted barque, like an apple in a dumpling—how did it get inside? A Chinese junk, a glorious thing of color, and a Viking ship with a dragon's head and yellow and red sails. Twining its sea-green length against the wall is Horace—may I introduce you? Horace—the long-looked-for, the half-believed-in, the friendly sea-serpent! Never say again that he is not, for here he is—made of green muslin stuffed with newspapers.

"The time has come" to talk of sea serpents and sailors, monkeys and macaws, of ships and all that savors of the sea. They are here for anyone who likes to step aboard, for this is a friendly ship and likes company. Friend Ship, ahoy!

but possesses these qualities by reflection. Mrs. Eddy entertained such exalted thoughts of this relationship that she could say (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 174): "To-day my soul can only sing and soar. An increasing sense of God's love, omnipresence, and omnipotence enfolds me. Each day I know Him nearer, love Him more, and humbly pray to serve Him better."

Sometimes, like the birds, mortals must be forced out of their nests of stupid ease in matter. The first flutterings of Christward may be feeble and imperfect, but divine Love tenderly upholds and supports its own ideas. God, the one creative and governing divine Principle, provides for and sustains every part of His own creation, completely and forever. Knowing this, should we not spurn the base ground of mortal belief and seek the atmosphere of heaven, harmony, where love, joy, health, completeness, and contentment abide? This purified atmosphere is reached as one gains a fuller understanding of God and of man's relation to Him. Soaring thoughts are those of faith, meekness, courage; and they bring into our experience happiness and holiness, demonstrating the supremacy of good over evil and the superiority of Spirit over matter. If we but keep our thoughts filled with the good and the true, our consciousness will be lifted as on wings above limiting, false, and unreal mortal concepts.

The writer of Proverbs refers to "the way of an eagle in the air" as something wonderful to contemplate, and in this sentiment we can all concur. It is during migration that birds accomplish, perhaps, the most amazing feats of flight, flying off trustingly above many a wide expanse of water, and making their way unerringly to some distant shore. What strength and endurance are displayed as they swing across the sky in their paucely flight! Despite gales, fogs, and the absence of visible landmarks or resting places, they pursue their course on tireless wing. How accurate is the instinct that directs their aerial pilgrimage! We are reminded of the verse in Psalms: "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." Like the bird in its migratory flight, the human heart is possessed of the homing instinct, enabling the illumined thought to find its way through spiritual inspiration to its native heaven. In her poem, "The Country-Seat," written in her youth, Mrs. Eddy says (Poems, p. 64):

"But hope, as the eagle that spurns earth to soar,  
May soar above matter, to fasten on God,  
And freely adore all His spirit hath made,  
Where rapture and radiance and glory ne'er fade."

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# CONSTRUCTION IN CANADA AT RECORD LEVEL

## Business Holds Up Well— Grain Storage Problem Serious—Clearings Up

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The congestion of grain at the principal Canadian ports has grown to serious proportions during the last week, and is now engaging the attention of business and industrial leaders throughout the country. Some observers forecast possible adverse effects upon collections, sales, mercantile financing and business generally because of the absence of overseas purchases.

The situation is characterized by shipping officials as unparalleled in history. Elevators at the head of the lakes, bay ports and export ports are practically crammed. More than 50 vessels loaded with wheat are unable to unload at the elevators because of the congestion at Montreal, and the same situation exists at Port Colborne.

### Grain Storage Congestion

This unusual situation is caused by the determination of the owners of the grain in western Canada to hold it in reserve for higher prices. The general manager of the Canadian wheat pool, E. B. Ramsey, stated recently that sales could be held off for a period of a year. The grain owners are confident that a better price will be realized later on.

In the meantime a system of car rationing for shipments from prairie points to the head of the lakes has been put into effect by the railways. Under the restrictions, available for transportation of grain east will be assigned to those points where congestion is most noted. The new rationing rule is not expected to divert grain to the coast, but will merely use the capacity of interior ports to a greater extent than at present.

Some relief for the congestion is foreseen in the announcement by the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, British Minister of Unemployment, that he would discuss with Canadian wheat pool officials the possibility of the British Government making purchases of Canadian wheat. The wheat would be transported in bulk lots to new elevators in the United States, and then to Britain as part of the plan to relieve unemployment in England.

**Business Satisfactory**  
Business generally has entered the fall months in a highly satisfactory condition. Oct. 7-12, 1929, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed activity on a higher level than at the like time last year.

In spite of the unfavorable crop conditions in the West, Canadian railroads are reported to have earned larger gross revenues in July this year than in any previous year, the total being \$47,317,719, compared with \$45,418,644 for July, 1928. Net operating revenues amounting to \$7,828,995 also made a new record for July, exceeding last July by \$607,567.

Although the usual seasonal decline in employment is under way, industrial activity, throughout the country, as recorded by the September index still continues the high level set earlier in the year and is approximately nine points higher than a year ago and 15 points above the 1927 figures.

Substantial gains were made in September by logging, communication, mining, transportation and trade. Manufacturing was somewhat quieter. Bank clearings for the month of September showed substantial increases in the larger cities.

### CHAIN STORE SALES

September and nine months' sales of chain stores compare:

INTERSTATE DEPT. STORES INC.	1929	1928	% Chg.
Sept. sales	\$1,835,257	\$1,645,880	11.5
Nine months	\$17,193,916	\$16,649,496	26.1

Above figures include sales of stores from dates of acquisition only.

### LEWIS & CLARK & CO. SALES

September...	2,691,729	2,258,430	19.2
BERLAND SHOE STORES, INC.			
	1929	1928	Inc. %
September...	\$361,801	\$243,958	48.3
Three months...	\$2,691,729	\$2,258,430	19.2

### BERLAND SHOE STORES, INC.

	1929	1928	Inc %
September ..	\$310,005	\$276,587	12.1
9 months.	2,977,930	2,476,107	20.3
BERLAND SHOE STORES			

### NATIONAL SHIRT SHOP

months..	2,794,566	1,821,381	53.4
NATIONAL MANUFACTURE & STORES			
ales of National Manufacture &			

### BERLAND SHOE STORES, INC.

as follows:			Inc.
	1929	1928	P.C.
September .....	\$628,882	\$584,101	7.6
Months .....	2,122,919	1,947,861	8.9

### NATIONAL MANUFACTURE & STORES CORPORATION

**BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT.**  
**PARIS**—The principal items in this  
 's statement of the Bank of France  
 (francs, 000 omitted) compare:

### Sales of National Manufacture & Stores Corporation for September and four months, new stores included, compare as follows:

at abroad.....	7,199,000	7,209,000	Ka
of bills bought.....			La
and.....	18,615,000	18,604,000	Ke
of commercial bills.....			Ke
of.....	8,714,000	9,017,000	Kr
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### BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 100 omitted) are as follows:

	Oct. 15, '29	Oct. 3, '28	
lation .....	\$363,840,000	\$360,330,000	Mo
ce deposits .....	1,459,000	1,292,000	Mo
deposits .....	104,828,000	108,350,000	Mo
ers accounts .....	66,244,000	61,909,000	Na
accounts .....	38,084,000	38,041,000	Na
curities .....	72,706,000	73,766,000	NY
curities .....	29,585,000	29,481,000	NY
nd advances .....	8,936,000	8,507,000	NY
ities .....	20,748,000	20,974,000	NY
ves .....	28,156,000	26,995,000	NY
es to liab .....	24 1/2	24 1/2	NY
.....	131,910,000	130,349,000	NY
rate .....	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	NY

### BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Oct. 7, '29	Oct. 8, '28	NY
and coin.....	295,900	75,700	NY
reserves .....	2,312,000	2,487,100	NY
of ex and checks..	2,808,000	2,345,800	NY
assets .....	590,600	538,700	NY
bank circulation..	4,686,800	4,592,000	Nor
rate	7 1/4 %	7 %	N

### MELVILLE SHOE CORP.

Melville Shoe Corporation September sales were \$2,003,164, compared with \$2,123,146 a year before; nine months, \$18,621,477, compared with \$18,839,387.

### J. C. PENNEY CO. SALES UP

J. C. Penney September sales were \$1,243,240, an increase of 10.7 per cent over September, 1928; nine months, \$12,278,586, an increase of 17.3 per cent.

# NEW YORK BOND MARKET

## Closing Prices

Adams Exp. 4 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie C-C 6 1/2	70
Adams Exp. 5 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 4 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 6 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 5 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 7 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 6 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 8 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 7 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 9 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 8 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 10 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 9 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 11 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 10 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 12 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 11 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 13 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 12 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 14 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 13 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 15 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 14 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 16 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 15 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 17 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 16 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 18 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 17 1/2	65
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Adams Exp. 20 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 19 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 21 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 20 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 22 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 21 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 23 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 22 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 24 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 23 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 25 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 24 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 26 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 25 1/2	65
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Adams Exp. 31 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 30 1/2	65
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Adams Exp. 33 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 32 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 34 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 33 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 35 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 34 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 36 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 35 1/2	65
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Adams Exp. 42 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 41 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 43 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 42 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 44 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 43 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 45 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 44 1/2	65
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Adams Exp. 47 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 46 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 48 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 47 1/2	65
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Adams Exp. 51 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 50 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 52 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 51 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 53 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 52 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 54 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 53 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 55 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 54 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 56 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 55 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 57 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 56 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 58 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 57 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 59 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 58 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 60 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 59 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 61 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 60 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 62 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 61 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 63 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 62 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 64 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 63 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 65 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 64 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 66 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 65 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 67 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 66 1/2	65
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Adams Exp. 71 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 70 1/2	65
Adams Exp. 72 1/2	84 1/2	Penn Dixie Exp 71 1/2	65
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1929

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PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Progressive Trades Unionism

WITH the convening of the American Federation of Labor in its forty-ninth annual convention, held this year in Toronto, Can., there is automatically recorded another page in the progressive history of that organization. This page is formally and painstakingly transcribed, for it is to become, of course, a part of the permanent record. But meantime, throughout the year to come, as during the years past, there is to be written upon pages less carefully censored and supervised the popular interpretation of the acts and policies of this influential, if not actually dominant, body of skilled and unskilled workers. It is in the compiling of this possibly less sympathetic chronicle that the American Federation should, at the present time, see that no damaging or unfair entry is made.

Those now responsible for the perpetuation of the policies long defended by Samuel Gompers have given a satisfactory account of their stewardship. But they seem now to have more to do than merely to continue in the work then so well begun. The common conception of the Gompers policy was that he would countenance no affiliation of American labor unions with the avowed enemies of democratic government. Year after year he stood at the breach and held back, almost with his own strength, a threatened invasion of his ranks by Communists and the agents of those whose purpose it was to "bore from within" in an effort to break down the authority of governments and courts.

Today, in some of the states of the South, a new line of battle has been formed. Discouraged by the failure of tactics previously followed, the same enemy seems to be pursuing an offensive more open and more determined than ever before. William Green, Mr. Gompers' successor, is now the man of the hour. By experience, education and training he is as well equipped as his predecessor. Perhaps he possesses qualifications which Mr. Gompers did not enjoy. With these in abundance, he must at all times display equal courage. He must take care that he does not yield to the temptation that spells defeat for the opportunist. He must realize that even in times like this it is not wise to fight fire with fire or greed with selfishness.

The plight of the unorganized workers in some of the newer industrial centers of the South may be desperate, therefore the means to aid them must be heroic. But Mr. Green and his advisers know that the victory which they seek, and the achievement of which would be applauded by the public, cannot be gained by resorting to methods and tactics long since discarded and discredited.

Those who are cunningly and deliberately seeking to destroy whatever the Federation has accomplished in an effort to better the condition of the southern mill workers probably would welcome any decision of Mr. Green to organize strikes throughout the affected territory. Strikers, no matter by whom urged on, are almost invariably moved to destructive and inflammatory acts. It is but a step from industrial rebellion to political madness and revolution. Both spring from the same seed.

There is no need to point out to Mr. Green and the members of his governing board the duty which is theirs. But it is well at this time to realize just where the responsibility lies. The American Federation of Labor has established itself in the confidence of American employers, workers and the public generally. It has become an institution, and as such it is answerable to those whom it has shown its ability and readiness to serve.

### The Apples Are Coming —

BACK off the coast of New England, yet near enough to get the smell of the sea, orchards are being developed in a fashion that bids fair to put the eastern states among the foremost apple-producing sections. Farmers are discovering that what was supposed to be worn-out soil is really rich, and that with the application of approved methods apples as fine as may be found anywhere can be raised at a price which yields a good profit. The fact that the soil in parts is clay is no bar to the growing of excellent McIntosh Reds, or Baldwins, or Wagners, or Northern Spys. Indeed some of the finest fruit is being produced on land hitherto regarded as useless for the purpose.

Not only the soil of New England, but the atmosphere, is admirably suited to apple growing, and the point is emphasized that insect pests are less troublesome there than in some of the best apple-producing states in the country. Nor are the advantages of proximity to big markets overlooked. Apples cost 90 cents a bushel to ship from the West against 19 cents from New Hampshire to New York, an important factor to the farmer, whose profit in no small degree is governed by the cost of freight.

New England, the home of the Baldwin, is beginning to learn the virtues of apple growing. Until within recent years the industry suffered from neglect. Indifference has brought its reward to the small farmer in poor crops and low land values. Haphazard methods, unpruned, unsprayed, uncared-for trees attest the lack of interest which he has shown, and the discouragement he has met with in the price offered for his apples has caused him to cease to bother. Not so with the large growers who

have put the industry upon a more systematic basis, and with excellent results. To them, and to the new farmers who are bringing to the East some of the enthusiasm and enterprise of the West, primed with a determination to prove that fine apples can be grown in the East at comparatively small cost, New England is looking to point the way to a revival of the industry.

### The Next Step: World Reduction

THE breath-taking rapidity with which the naval disarmament negotiations have been going forward might almost cause one to rub his eyes in amazement and pause to wonder if by any chance he could be dreaming. Happily no one is dreaming, and least of all President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald, and the glorious fact is that the outlook is altogether too good not to be true.

The time is ripe for big accomplishments. Anglo-American naval limitation is a certainty; Anglo-American naval reduction is highly probable. These are first steps highly vital, highly valuable, highly encouraging, but they will not suffice to satisfy the world's newly articulated and insistent demand for greater security against war. Let us go the whole way. Let us not only limit the naval establishments, let us reduce them, and on a world-wide scale.

Such must be the objective of the five-power naval conference, to which the British Government, in co-operation with the United States, has just invited France, Italy and Japan. For five years the League's preparatory commission has remained deadlocked in its efforts to achieve even a modest agreement toward disarmament, but no more so than was the Anglo-American-Japanese naval conference which came to its untimely end in Geneva in 1927. Throughout these negotiations, Anglo-American disagreement has stood as one of the chief obstacles blocking the path of disarmament progress. Today, Great Britain and the United States—the British people and the American people—have reconciled their apparent conflicts and offer to the rest of the world a contribution of unity in behalf of naval disarmament.

While the results of the five-power conference which will meet in London in late January will in no way endanger the Anglo-American agreement, it is this conference which alone can transform a bilateral limitation of naval armaments into a world-wide reduction of naval armaments. There is no disposition on the part of either the United States or Great Britain to brush aside the particular naval requirements of France, Italy or Japan, or to set up any new machinery for dealing with the disarmament problem.

The British note, indeed, makes it amply clear that these countries wish only to facilitate the larger task before the League of Nations, and ultimately to link land disarmament with naval reduction. But it should be the disposition of the conference to adjust the different demands for national security to the greater end of world-wide naval reduction, which in itself is one of the most important elements in national security.

### Those Fantastic Ideas

WHEN Fritz von Opel roared through the air for a mile and a quarter in the first flight ever made in a rocket-propelled airplane, he presented a picturesque contrast to another rocket which astonished Europe just one hundred years ago. The performance of the earlier day was that of the locomotive designed by George Stephenson. It was named the "Rocket" because of its ability to thunder along at the stupendous rate of twenty-six miles an hour.

It is doubtful if even the most sanguine observers of that time could have envisaged the developments which were to follow in the subsequent century. Stephenson's "Rocket" demonstrated a working speed three times greater than the experts had estimated was possible. It laid the foundation for satisfactory railroad operation in England. Today it is a prized museum possession and a reproduction of it has just been made for Henry Ford's industrial collection.

How difficult it must be, then, to properly assess von Opel's flight. It is a performance which seems at present to be both hazardous and impractical. But it presents a method of propulsion that undoubtedly is capable of important refinements.

Some of the experimenters in this field seriously discuss the possibilities of using rockets to shoot mail across the Atlantic in thirty minutes. They already are well on the way to the development of a rocket fuel which eliminates the danger of fire. Radio may some day solve the problem of directing the rocket in flight, while parachutes can readily be designed to enable it to land properly. It may sound fantastic, but so was the thought of the Trans-Siberian Railroad or the transcontinental air mail service one hundred years ago.

### Britain Offers a Hand to Russia

THE problem of relations with Russia has been one of the questions which has vexed the diplomacy of Europe and America ever since the Russian revolution. On one side there have been those who said that a state which was based upon the repudiation of property rights and foreign debts, which had come into being in such an orgy of carnage and repression, and which has consistently employed the resources of its Government for subversive propaganda in other countries, could not be brought into the comity of civilized nations. On the other side have been those who said it was absurd to treat a community of 150,000,000 people with a stable Government as if it did not exist, that the Government of the Tsar had been barbarous and autocratic and yet had been recognized, and that the best way of stopping propaganda and correcting the evils of Bolshevism was to establish normal relations and let the light of knowledge into Russia.

The British Labor Party, although bitterly attacked by the Communists, has always taken the second of these views. In its election manifesto it stated that one of the first things it would do if it were elected to office would be to bring about a resumption of relations with the

Russian Government. It therefore caused some surprise when after its accession to power the meeting between Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and Valerian Dvoglavsky, Soviet Ambassador in Paris, ended in apparent rupture. The Soviet Ambassador demanded full recognition as a prelude to negotiations on outstanding issues. Mr. Henderson required settlement of the outstanding issues as a prelude to full recognition.

The agreement which has been signed during the last few days, though nominally a compromise between the two positions, seems in substance to be an acceptance of the Russian contention. The official text states that "the agreement was reached in regard to the procedure to be followed on the resumption of full diplomatic relations, including an exchange of ambassadors, for the settlement of questions outstanding between the two governments as well as an agreement in regard to propaganda." These questions were defined as matters arising out of earlier treaties, debts and other claims and counterclaims, a commercial treaty and allied questions.

It is quite clear, therefore, that, subject to approval of the agreement by Parliament, ordinary diplomatic relations will be re-established between Russia and Great Britain at an early date. What practical consequences such relations will bring will depend upon the outcome of the negotiations on the many delicate issues specified in the agreement. In the meantime, apparently, propaganda is to cease.

### Education Examines Itself

WHETHER the small college or the large university offers the greater advantages has long been to American youths one of their hardest nuts to crack when planning for their higher education. In choosing the one, the student had to forgo the special advantages of the other. Significant trends, however, have lately come to light, showing that ways are being worked out so that a student may enjoy the combined benefits of both. In Claremont, Calif., a system of colleges is being established under a plan that keeps each within a reasonably small enrollment, so that both the institution and the student may maintain and develop their respective individualities, and so that students and professors may have the close contacts which they so much value, and at the same time enjoy the total facilities of all the colleges.

Of a somewhat different form, yet accomplishing much the same results, are opportunities offered by certain colleges which have affiliated with Columbia and by those which have federated into what is known as Western Reserve University. Working from the other direction—that is, dividing instead of combining—splitting the overgrown college or university into small units, so that contacts between students and teachers may be richer and more frequent, is the House Plan at Harvard.

These trends may be interpreted in another way. Mass education, which has ever been strenuously attacked in its factorylike form, was not brought into existence by intention; few intelligent educators of today have attempted its defense; and now, except as it may be qualified by small-unit methods, it seems to present little that is ideal. On the other hand, the large university has contributed a breadth of training and experience, and has caused facilities to be brought together on such an unlimited scale as to have won an undisputed place.

The isolated small college holds forth in diminishing glory. While still supreme in one kind of education, its scope is too limited to meet all the complex demands of this modern era of reaching out, of co-operation and of co-ordination of all available means. It may be said, therefore, that mass education and the education of the isolated small college have left their pedestals and, each recognizing the values in the other, are approaching each other on a common mission, that of combining and adjusting their heretofore separated advantages.

Frequent, human and friendly contact must be possible between professor and student if scholarly attainment is to be both sane and secure. Youth may not literally sit on a log with its teacher, but, if a boy can have an occasional stroll across the campus with his professor, or chat as friend to friend over a simple informal lunch, education will have much more nearly fulfilled its definition. Couple this up, in line with the beginnings that have already been made, with the larger scholarship and research opportunities of the big institution and the result is tremendously attractive.

### Random Ramblings

Miss May Lazar, research assistant of the New York Board of Education, in a paper which she has recently issued, declares that the zero problem from the point of view of understanding the processes underlying arithmetical calculations is the most frequent and troublesome difficulty with pupils, which would seem to indicate that the pupils' chief difficulties are about nothing at all.

Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the new Federal Farm Board, says he'd as soon eat in the kitchen as in a banquet hall. So did Lincoln, Jackson, and others. And besides, isn't that quite the thing nowadays with these cozy nooks just off the kitchenette?

It may be true that Henry Ford has made only about 2,000,000 of his Model A cars, but how are you going to convince the motorist who counts a dozen to the mile that this figure is correct?

The Berlin (Ger.) Highway Department has recently installed a machine which scores smooth asphalt roads, giving them an anti-skid surface. Score one for better driving conditions.

If those wide-spreading trousers were called "plus fours," why not call the new shorts or briefs for men "minus fours"?

A campaign is to be made in New York against unnecessary noise. And right in the face of a municipal campaign!

Paradoxically, when the football displaces the baseball in popularity, everyone starts kicking it around.

It is easier and safer to double your money by folding it than by unwise speculation.

### The New Diplomacy

IMPROVED facilities of communication—telegraph, telephone, cable and wireless—some observers supposed, would relegate the diplomatic representative in a foreign country to a background where, of little practical value, he would serve mostly in upholding social traditions. Instead, they have proved that a great increase in personal contacts between governments is necessary for better understanding.

"An hour of direct intercourse between responsible ministers is often worth months of written communications," Charles E. Hughes declared when Secretary of State. At this rate several such hours, when Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of Great Britain, and Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, sit down together to compare notes on possible methods of accomplishing certain things, should have the value of many months of note writing, from which, Mr. Hughes believes, all foreign ministers long to get away.

Notes will continue to pass back and forth between nations, but they will be largely confirmatory and for permanent records. A distinct effort to get away from reliance on mechanical facilities alone is noted in recent foreign relations. Dwight Morrow, Ambassador of the United States at Mexico City, has sensed the new day to a greater degree than probably any other ambassador. When Mr. Morrow went to Mexico, the State Department's right arm was weary of much note writing on the so-called "Mexican problems." "No notes," said the new Ambassador, starting for his post, and he has kept his word. Mr. Morrow uses methods employed by the capable head of a large business concern. If he is ready to take up a matter with the Mexican Government, he makes an appointment by telephone, and in an hour or so is face to face with the man who is to speak for Mexico. Mr. Morrow also uses the telephone freely in communicating with the State Department. As a result, he completes a task in a few hours that, under the old note-dispatching regime, might never have been closed.

A picture of Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, shouting into the telephone at the American Embassy in London, "This is Charlie Dawes. Tell the Prime Minister I'm coming right over," was given by one American newspaper reporting the appointment which Mr. Dawes made with Mr. MacDonald to present President Hoover's note on naval proposals.

The organic acts under which the Department of State was established are still in force. Its duties remain to advise the President regarding the state of relations between the United States and foreign countries and to protect the interests abroad of American citizens, but great changes have been wrought in the methods used. When Thomas Jefferson was commissioned the first Secretary of State, his entire staff consisted of five clerks. Four foreign ministers resided at the seat of government and three heads of missions comprised the diplomatic corps of the United States.

Now the Secretary of State is chief of about 625 employees in the department at Washington, divided among thirty-two bureaus and offices. Fifty-five heads of foreign missions are accredited by the Government, and it has diplomatic representation in fifty-four foreign countries and consular representatives at 304 posts, with a personnel of 730 officers and 3121 other employees.

Revolutionary changes in means of communication have affected the functions of the State Department in the 138 years since Jefferson's time. Up to the invention of the telegraph, news traveled with the speed of the then existing means of transportation—the sailing ship and the new, but slow, ocean steamer. Three weeks it took to cross the Atlantic, and that was the period that elapsed before heads of governments learned of events across the sea. Notes and instructions were long, and had to be worked out to minute details, for they had to cover instructions to government agents for months ahead. Sometimes four to seven copies of a letter were sent to lessen chances of loss from capture. Sometimes ciphers and invisible ink were employed. The classical example in American history of the waste imposed by lack of quick communication is the Battle of New Orleans, fought in the War of 1812.

### Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

#### Education After School

WE still hear the occasional croaking of critics who complain that all the public money spent on education has done little for the practical needs of daily life. What children are taught at school does not help them, we are told, to be useful workers, or is an influence directing them from well-paid craftsmanship to overcrowded clerical occupations. How little ground there is now for these complaints, how much is being done to adapt the educational system to industrial requirements and local opportunities of employment may be seen at a glance at the plans of the London County Council for "continued education." The demand for instruction in trade schools is continually increasing. For example, a technical institute has just been opened for the special training of boys and girls who are to serve in shops. The assistant of the future is to have a thorough knowledge of the materials he sells.

Young people who have to earn their living in the daytime might be excused a lack of enthusiasm for education in the evening. But the fact is that the number of those who come to the polytechnics to take evening classes is continually growing.

All sorts and conditions of people, the London County Council officers report, dustmen and bank clerks, bricklayers and typists, shop girls and bus drivers, apply for courses of study. This ambition of higher capacity and better fortune so sincere and so powerful in hosts of young people—nearly 200,000 in London last year—that it makes them ready to work double tides is the best evidence of national vitality. A great deal too much loose talk has been heard of the frivolity and the slackness of the generation which has grown up since the war. The records show that there were never so many young people in London working to increase their capacity as there are now, and never before was such work so regular and persistent.

#### Gunfire and Eggs

ONE of the great obstacles to disarmament is the difficulty of finding an alternative use for weapons. Men who cannot dispose of safety razor blades naturally shirk the question what to do with battleships and tanks, and leave them on the active list to avoid the problem. Swords can be beaten into plowshares. If report speaks truly; but swords play little part in modern warfare, and the suggestion is calculated to alienate the makers of agricultural machinery, men who ought naturally to be friends of peace. It is guns, rifles, pistols, blunderbusses that are the real difficulty, for they can be used in individual as well as in national quarrels, and it is a favorite argument for disarmament that if you have fine weapons you are sure to use them sooner or later. People cannot be expected to leave perfectly good guns hanging indefinitely on their walls as idle as warning-pans in the summer. What is badly needed is some wholesome and productive use to which guns can be put. Target shooting is no remedy, for we do not want skillful shots. The shooting of birds and animals is said to be on the decline as a way of passing idle hours, and it may well be that the growing tendency for the camera to oust the gun in big-game hunting will spread, and that sportsmen will show their albums of rabbits at all angles instead of decorating their walls with bobtails and ears.

But what, it will be asked, is the solution if shooting at objects is ruled out, for it is poor fun shooting at random into the air. To this question an answer has now happily been found. And it comes, appropriately enough, from Sweden, the home of Nobel and his peace prize. There is a good and peaceful use for guns, and a Swedish farmer has found and proved it. The true end of guns is not murder but increased production. Like the discovery of roast pork, the great discovery of today—that gunfire

two weeks after peace was signed at Ghent, Belgium, because America did not know the war was ended.

Today all is changed. The telegraph instrument found its way into the Department of State, cables were laid across the Atlantic and Pacific, and later the wireless demonstrated its ability to throw messages through spaces that had seemed almost interminable. The Secretary of State has been placed within an hour's reach of his most distant agent. The necessity of long, carefully planned instructions has been displaced by a need for concision, but immediate instructions covering each incident as it occurs.

The President and the Secretary of State are surrounded by a network of telegraph lines, carrying information from the entire world. They can command instant service over 1,800,000 miles of telegraph wire and have immediate access to more than 325,000 nautical miles of cables. The telegraph office of the Department of State knows no office hours. Rarely is the operator's key silent there, for a continuous procession of messages comes from all parts of the world. When the President has something to say, two lamps at the down-town telegraph office flash. A special operator who is always on duty informs the wire chief of the fact and the wires are at once cleared for action. All lines give precedence to official government messages, which are carried far below the normal tolls for transmission. At the Secretary's elbow are experts on each geographic area of the world, ready at a moment's notice with all information available to enable him to advise the President when instructions are to be dispatched.

The telegraph has also had a revolutionary effect on the machinery which the citizen uses to inform himself about foreign affairs. In the receipt of news the press is usually even a few hours ahead of the State Department, inasmuch as the latter's communications are retarded by confirmation and decoding. Within an hour after the President or the Secretary of State makes a statement to the press, a paraphrase is on the desk of every minister of foreign affairs in Europe. Foreign agents en route between the two continents see the statement posted on the ship's bulletin board within a few hours after it is made.

A remark frequently made by the Secretary of State when asked about some governmental development in Europe is, "I see it in the press. We'll no doubt hear of it later through our diplomatic channels." With the President meeting the newspaper men twice a week and the Secretary of State seeing them every day, the day of "open covenants solemnly arrived at" is here. A special division of the department each morning scrutinizes the American and foreign press for news items or editorials of diplomatic or commercial importance and sends a summary of them to the head of each division.

"In the earlier days, the Secretary of State had only to reckon with a few informed men; today he has to reckon with a potential Secretary of State in each citizen, and must at once justify his own interpretation of facts," Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State, points out. "The citizen," he declares, "will not tolerate a corrupt or influenced press. He contributes a portion of his income for the purpose of maintaining an independent press which will seek out facts wherever they exist and report them accurately to him at the earliest possible moment. He will brook no delays and resents inspired comment."

No intrigues, deceptions or hidden purposes mark the business of the United States Department of State. "Nothing is even proposed which, so far as character is concerned, could not be shouted from the housetops," in the words of Mr. Hughes. Only those dealings are withheld from the public which would, if published, tend to embarrass negotiations or other business, break the confidence reposed by other governments and individuals, or bring needless offense to other nations by exciting invidious comments not relevant to the subject.

"If the people of the United States are to be united behind the President, he must have no secret from them," Mr. Johnson declares. "They must know what our foreign relations are, out of what conditions they arise, and what solutions are proposed. From the very first the conduct of our foreign relations has been the concern of all the people, rather than of any individual leader or sovereign. We are peculiar among all peoples in this fact." M. H.

#### A Few Advantages of Prohibition

CHARLES FRANCIS, dean of the printing industry, has written an appeal for support of President Hoover's request that everyone observe and support the prohibition law, and has mailed this appeal to the secretaries of 1200 union organizations, whose total membership comprises about 100,000 compositors and pressmen requesting that the secretaries read the appeal at the next meeting with the distinct understanding that no vote is requested, and that, above all, no controversy is contemplated.

Mr. Francis writes the appeal as chairman of the board, Charles Francis Press; president emeritus, Printers' League of New York; honorary member for fifty years, Louisville Typographical Union; honorary member of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; and honorary member of the Chicago Typographical Union.

Stressing the fact that he has lived "under the old régime for over thirty years in all parts of the world," and that he attributes his health at eighty-one to never having used intoxicants, Mr. Francis sums up "a few advantages" which he attributes to prohibition:

It has created employment for hundreds of thousands of men through the purchase of clothes, automobiles and houses by the money which was formerly squandered in making beasts of men.

It has been the cause of labor banks coming into existence (nine of them) with many millions of dollars. Instance the one in the Printing Crafts Building of New York City with its \$21,000,000. This could not have made the success it has without prohibition.

We put \$2,500,000,000 into residences last year. Seven years after prohibition the workmen in our great cities built for themselves over \$4,000,000 worth of attractive cottages.

Prohibition has raised the standard of living for our workers to what in other countries is called luxurious.

Before prohibition we owned three-tenths of the wealth of the world. We now own over one-half that wealth.

Infant mortality has been reduced, the tramp and the bum have gone. We have had far fewer strikes and few lynchings. More than 2,500,000 lives have been saved since prohibition. Vice has been reduced in the country at large.

"Nothing would please me better," Mr. Francis concludes, "than to see all the organizations in the printing industry on the right side aiding our President and not afraid to say so."—New York Printing News.

#### Tolerance

EVEN though I could be sure that my truth was always the real truth, and that my opinions were always sound and deserving of universal acceptance, it would still remain that intolerance in regard to them would hurt the cause of truth and right-thinking vastly more than it could possibly help it. In all the long history of the world it has never happened once that any cause of truth or goodness has been helped by repression or persecution or intolerance. Indeed, these things have always and everywhere been the greatest hindrances to and enemies of truth and goodness. If I think that my neighbor is likely to come to my way of thinking because I browbeat and abuse him, I haven't yet picked up much wisdom along the way of life.—New Outlook.